

INDIAN LABOUR GAZETTE

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

| | Full Page 8" x 5" | Half Page 4" x 5" or 8" x 2½" | Quarter Page 2" x 5" or 4" x 2½" |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Twelve issues | Rs. 450/- or £ 33-15-0 | Rs. 225/- or £ 16-17-0 | Rs. 120/- or £ 9-0-0 |
| Six issues | Rs. 250/- or £ 18-15-0 | Rs. 150/- or £ 11-5-0 | Rs. 75/- or £ 5-12-6 |
| Single issue | Rs. 50/- or £ 3-15-0 | Rs. 30/- or £ 2-5-0 | Rs. 20/- or £ 1-10-0 |

(Advertisements relating only to Books, Publications and Journals are accepted)

Apply to:— MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, CIVIL LINES, DELHI-2



LABOUR BUREAU PUBLICATIONS

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| No. 1—DL-165—Elements of Industrial Well-Being by Sir Wilfrid Garrett, formerly Chief Inspector of Factories, U.K. (20 pages) | .. | Re. 1/-. |
| No. 2—DL-168—Problems of Indian Labour—A Symposium. (112 pages) | .. | Rs. 1/2/- |
| No. 3—DL-204—Report on an enquiry into the Cost and Standard of Living of Plantation Workers in South India by Director, Labour Bureau (109 pages) | .. | Rs. 2/6/- |
| No. 4—DL-183—Report on an enquiry into the Cost and Standard of Living of Plantation Workers in Assam and Bengal by Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Director, Labour Bureau (112 pages) .. | .. | Rs. 1/8/- |
| No. 5—DL-24. 47—Working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 during 1946-47 (15 pages) | .. | Rs. 1/6/- |
| No. 6—DL-208—Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 during 1947 (16 pages) | .. | Re. 1/- |
| No. 7—DL-24. 48—Working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 during 1947-48 (26 pages) | .. | Re. 1/- |
| No. 8—DLB 3. 48—Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 during 1948 (15 pages) | .. | Re. 1/4/- |

FAMILY BUDGET REPORTS

Report on an Enquiry into Family Budgets of Industrial Workers at—

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| DL. 141 | Delhi (73 pages) | Rs. 2/- or 3s. |
| DL. 172 | Howrah & Bally (51 pages) | Re. 1/4/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 163 | Gauhati (54 pages) | Re. 1/- or 1s. 6d. |
| DL. 146 | Monghyr and Jamalpur (52 pages) | Re. 1/2/- or 1s. |
| DL. 151 | Jharia (61 pages) | Re. 1/4/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 150 | Ludhiana (49 pages) | Re. 1/4/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 144 | Äkola (50 pages) | Re. 1/4/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 181 | Kharagpur (49 pages) | Re. 1/4/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 167 | Jamshedpur (75 pages) | Rs. 1/14/- or 2s. 9d. |
| DL. 173 | Subulpore (61 pages) | Rs. 1/6/- or 2s. |
| DL. 148 | Debri-on-Sone (59 pages) | Rs. 1/4/- or 2s. |
| DL. 166 | Ahmedabad (63 pages) | Re. 1/- or 1s. 6d. |
| DL. 184 | Jalgaon (37 pages) | Rs. 1/2/- or 1s. 9d. |
| DL. 185 | Sholapur (41 pages) | Rs. 1/2/- or 1s. 9d. |
| DL. 157 | Cuttack (38 pages) | Re. 1/- or 1s. 6d. |
| DL. 155 | Berhampur (35 pages) | Re. 1/4/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 186 | Tinsukia (63 pages) | Re. 1/4/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 187 | Bombay (73 pages) | Re. 1/4/- or 1s. 3d. |

Copies available from:—

MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, CIVIL LINES, DELHI-2

Indian Labour Gazette

LABOUR BUREAU • GOVERNMENT OF INDIA • MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Contents

June, 1951

Vol. VIII, No. 12

| | Pages |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Special Articles— | |
| ✓ Employment in Factories, 1949 | 907 |
| ✓ Labour Conditions in the Woollen Textile Industry in India | 912 |
| Reports and Enquiries— | |
| Labour Conditions in U.P. during 1950 | 921 |
| Labour Administration in Travancore-Cochin—Report for the period 16th August 1949 to 31st March 1950 | 926 |
| Labour Laws and Decisions— | |
| LAWs— | |
| Rules under the Factories Act, 1948 | 926 |
| Rules under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 | 926 |
| The United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Workmen's Compensation) Regulation 1951 and the United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Industrial Disputes) Regulation, 1951 | 927 |
| The Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Rules, 1951 | 927 |
| The Hyderabad Silicosis Rules, 1951 | 927 |
| ✓ Coal Industry declared as Public Utility Service | 927 |
| The Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 | 928 |
| Minimum Wages Act, 1948 | 928 |
| DECISIONS— | |
| ✓ Bonus to Ahmedabad Cotton Textile Workers—Award of the Industrial Court, Bombay | 929 |
| Labour Intelligence— | |
| INDIAN— | |
| Industrial Disputes in India during April 1951 | 931 |
| Labour News from States | 934 |
| Employment and Training Schemes of the Government of India | 938 |
| Questions in Parliament on Labour | 939 |
| Bank Disputes—Appointment of a Board of Conciliation | 942 |
| FOREIGN— | |
| Payment by Results in the Building Industry—I.L.O. Survey | 943 |
| 34th Session of the International Labour Conference—Indian Delegation | 945 |
| Review of American Labour in 1950 | 945 |
| Current Labour Literature— | |
| Articles of Labour Interest in Periodicals | 948 |
| Additions to the Labour Bureau Library | 949 |
| Statistics | |
| IIS&DofLB | 952 |

INDUSTRIAL AWARDS IN INDIA—AN ANALYSIS

LABOUR BUREAU PUBLICATION NO. 9

*Issued by
the
Government
of
India,
Ministry
of
Labour,
Labour
Bureau,
Simla.*

The awards, etc., analysed in this monograph cover a period from 1939 to 1950 and deal with such topics as jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals, minimum wages, dearness allowance, night shift allowance, leave and holidays with pay, profit sharing and profit bonus, provision for the future of workers, compensation for involuntary unemployment, payment of wages during a period of strike or lockout, retrenchment and reinstatement. It also contains appendices in tabular form showing basic minimum wages, dearness allowance, leave with pay, provident fund and gratuity recommended by Adjudicators, etc., and legislative provisions regarding holidays with pay in various countries.

*Available
from :—
Manager
of
Publications,
Civil
Lines,
Delhi-2.*

Symbol DLB-4

Price : Rs. 4/- or 6s. 6d.

(Please quote the Symbol No. while placing the order)

Indian Labour Gazette

Vol. VIII

June, 1951

No. 12

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949

Statistics relating to employment in factories for the year 1949 are now available in respect of the 9 Part A States and the Centrally Administered States of Delhi, Ajmer, Coorg and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A statement showing the average daily employment in the various States classified according to industries is published elsewhere in this Gazette.* The salient features of the employment situation during the year under review as revealed from these statistics are discussed below.

The statistics, which relate to factories subject to the Factories Act, had a wider coverage in 1949 than in the previous year for various reasons. Firstly, the merger of some of the former princely States with some of the former provinces brought under the jurisdiction of the latter, large additional areas and consequently a considerable number of additional factories. Secondly, the Factories Act, 1948 which came into force on 1st April 1949 brought into its fold a number of small factories not covered by the former Act. As a result, although registration of factories under the new Act was not still complete, the number of working factories on registers in the States covered by these statistics increased from 15,906 in 1948 to 19,829 in 1949. Table I shows the number of working factories in each of the States in 1949 and 1948.

TABLE I
Number of Working Factories

| 1 | 1949 | | | | 1948 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------|
| | Section 2m (i) 2 | Section 2m (ii) 3 | Section 85 4 | Total 5 | |
| Ajmer | 51 | — | — | 51 | 35 |
| Assam | 774 | — | — | 774 | 767 |
| Bihar | 571 | 160 | — | 731 | 657 |
| Bombay | 5,147 | 911 | 777 | 6,835 | 5,254 |
| Coorg | 9 | — | — | 9 | 9 |
| Delhi | 363 | 25 | — | 388 | 287 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,062 | — | — | 1,062 | 1,003 |
| Madras | 3,883 | 872 | 677 | 5,432 | 3,960 |
| Orissa | 171 | 83 | — | 254 | 222 |
| Punjab | 729 | 15 | — | 744 | 594 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,235 | 114 | — | 1,349 | 1,040 |
| West Bengal | 2,175 | 22 | — | 2,197 | 2,072 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 | — | — | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 16,173 | 2,202 | 1,454 | 19,829 | 15,906 |

* *Vide* pages 954-961.

Annual returns furnished by the factories showed a total average daily employment of 24,33,988 workers in 1949 as against 23,60,201 reported in respect of the previous year. The apparent increase of about 3·1 per cent. in the volume of employment was partly due to additional geographical coverage and partly due to the wider scope of the new Act.

Although the increase in the number of factories was about 24·7 per cent. the average daily employment increased by 3·1 per cent. only on account of the fact that while a majority of the new factories brought under the purview of the new Act were small, the level of employment in certain major industries such as cotton and jute was lower than in the previous year on account of closures of factories, retrenchment and partial unemployment. Moreover, there has actually been a considerable drop in employment in Engineering and Ginning and Pressing.

Table II shows the reported totals of average daily employment in 1949 in each of the States together with the figures for 1948.

TABLE II
Employment in Factories, by States

| | Average daily number of workers employed | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------|
| | 1949 | 1948 |
| Ajmer | 15,380 | 15,877 |
| Assam | 61,132 | 59,563 |
| Bihar | 1,55,334 | 1,48,208 |
| Bombay | 7,89,463* | 7,37,400† |
| Coorg | 82 | 74 |
| Delhi | 38,806 | 36,894 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 96,273 | 1,01,646 |
| Madras | 3,23,950‡ | 2,88,722§ |
| Orissa | 13,359 | 12,329¶ |
| Punjab | 39,364** | 36,625 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,33,837†† | 2,42,093§§ |
| West Bengal | 6,65,008 | 6,78,701 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2,000 | 2,019 |
| Total | 24,33,988 | 23,60,201 |

* 1,372 factories did not submit returns.

† 926 factories did not submit returns.

‡ 818 factories did not submit returns.

§ 396 factories did not submit returns.

|| 28 factories did not submit returns.

¶ 5 factories did not submit returns.

** 8 factories did not submit returns.

†† 171 factories did not submit returns.

§§ 51 factories did not submit returns.

It will be seen from the table that among Part A States while Assam, Bihar, Madras, Orissa and Punjab showed increases in employment, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal showed reductions in employment. Delhi showed a higher level of employment while Ajmer recorded a drop. Bombay showed a considerable increase mainly due to the merger of certain princely States, such as Baroda and Kolhapur, which accounted for an average daily employment of about 39,000 workers. The increase in employment in Madras was mostly due to the increase in the number of factories governed by the Factories Act. Partial unemployment in the jute mill industry was responsible for the lower level of employment in West Bengal, while closures, retrenchment and play-offs in the cotton mill and other industries had affected to some extent the employment situation in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Factories are classified according to ownership as Government and Local Fund factories and private factories. The Government and Local Fund group consists mainly of railway workshops, ordnance factories, dockyards, certain general and electrical engineering establishments, telegraph workshops, printing presses, water pumping stations, etc. This group of factories employed 2,87,755 workers or 11.8 per cent. of the total employment in 1949. Employment in Government and Local Fund factories declined considerably during the post-war years of 1946 and 1947. The decline was followed in 1948 by a slight recovery of about 5.1 per cent. During 1949 there was a further increase of about 2.9 per cent. Table III shows the average daily number of workers employed in 1949 and 1948 in the main industry groups among the Government and Local Fund factories. These groups account for about 93 per cent. of the total employment in this class of factories.

TABLE III
Employment in Government and Local Fund Factories

| Industry | Average daily number of workers employed | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------|
| | 1949 | 1948 |
| Clothing | 3,920 | 2,819 |
| Dockyards | 9,214 | 9,699 |
| Electrical Engineering | 4,582 | 3,503 |
| Electricity Generating and Transforming Stations . . | 4,786 | 3,772 |
| General Engineering | 26,615 | 23,061 |
| Mints | 3,481 | 4,292 |
| Ordnance Factories | 84,300 | 74,239 |
| Printing Presses | 15,574 | 17,180 |
| Railway Workshops | 106,508 | 116,902 |
| Telegraphs | 5,079 | 4,373 |
| Water Pumping Stations | 3,083 | 2,840 |

Railway workshops, which employed the largest number of workers among the Government and Local Fund factories, showed a drop of 8.9 per cent. in employment during the year under review as compared to the previous year, even though there was an increase in employment in Government owned railway workshops in West Bengal due to the transfer of the B. N. Railway workshops to Government management. The drop was due to the fact that loco running sheds which were previously considered as "factories" under the old Factories Act, were excluded from the purview of the new Act. Ordnance factories, which employed the next largest number of workers, showed an increase of 13.6 per cent. in employment during 1949 for the first time since the end of the war. The increase was mainly in Bombay and West Bengal.

Employment in private factories which recorded an increase of 3.6 per cent. in 1948 showed a further increase of 3.2 per cent. during 1949. The distribution of employment in private factories by major industry groups in 1949 and 1948 is shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV
Employment in Private Factories

| Industry | Average daily number of workers employed | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| | 1949 | 1948 |
| Textiles | 1,045,140 | 1,031,044 |
| Engineering | 213,243 | 210,837 |
| Minerals and Metals | 108,505 | 101,013 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 344,828 | 316,039 |
| Chemicals, Dyes, etc. | 119,851 | 112,700 |
| Paper and Printing | 68,461 | 62,903 |
| Wood, Stone and Glass | 102,000 | 95,570 |
| Gins and Presses | 73,957 | 78,949 |
| Skins and Hides | 28,703 | 26,848 |
| Miscellaneous | 41,545 | 35,724 |

It will be seen that the employment levels in most of the industry groups have increased during 1949 as compared to 1948. As has already been stated the increases were mainly due to the registration of new factories and merger of certain princely States. Thus, the apparent increase in employment in the textile group was mainly due to the inclusion of figures relating to the cotton mills in Baroda, Kolhapur, etc., and the newly registered handloom factories in Madras State. On the elimination of these figures, however, it was found that employment in the cotton mills and jute mills actually recorded a considerable fall during 1949. The drop in the employment in engineering was mainly due to the transfer of B.N. Railway workshops to the Government and Local Fund group in 1948.

The largest increase in employment was noticed in the Food, Drink and Tobacco group where the number of workers increased by about 29,000 or 9.1 per cent. as compared to 1948. Of this, tobacco contributed to an additional employment of about 12,000 workers while miscellaneous factories accounted for an increase of 9,000 in the number of workers employed. Minerals and Metals showed an increase of about 7.4 per cent. in employment owing, mainly to the registration of a number of micro factories under the new Act. An increase of about 6,000 workers in printing presses raised the level of employment in the Paper and Printing group by 8.8 per cent. Chemicals and oil mills were mainly responsible for the increase in employment recorded in Chemicals, Dyes, etc. Small increases in employment were also observed in tanneries, carpentry and cabinet making and cement, lime and potteries. Employment in Gums and Presses has been continuously on the decrease since 1947. The number of workers employed in this group of factories dropped from 82,791 in 1947 to 78,919 in 1948 and 73,957 in 1949. Rope works, rubber factories and other miscellaneous industries recorded an overall increase of 16.3 per cent. in employment during 1949 compared to the previous year.

EMPLOYMENT BY AGE AND SEX

Table V gives the age-sex classification of the average daily number of workers employed during 1949. Adult men formed 87.4 per cent. and adult women 11.1 per cent. of the total employment during 1949 as compared to 87.3 per cent. and 11.2 per cent. respectively during 1948. Adolescents and children formed 1.1 per cent. and 0.4 per cent. during 1949 as against 1.0 and 0.5 per cent. respectively during the previous year. The effects of the enforcement of the new Factories Act which raised the minimum age of employable children from 12 to 14 could be found in the reduction in the number of children employed from 11,444 in 1948 to 9,014 in 1949. The raising of the upper age limit in the definition of adolescents from 17 to 18 resulted in an increase in the number of adolescents from 23,365 in 1948 to 27,859 in 1949.

TABLE V
Classification of Workers According to Age and Sex

| 1 | Average daily number of workers | | | | | | Total 8 | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|--|
| | Adults | | Adolescents | | Children | | | |
| | Men 2 | Women 3 | Males 4 | Females 5 | Boys 6 | Girls 7 | | |
| Ajmer | 13,887 | 1,377 | 108 | — | 8 | — | 15,380 | |
| Assam | 46,058 | 12,492 | 1,861 | 277 | 399 | 42 | 61,132 | |
| Bihar | 138,889 | 12,176 | 2,302 | 831 | 959 | 177 | 155,331 | |
| Bombay | 692,109 | 87,135 | 7,816 | 1,107 | 1,054 | 212 | 789,463 | |
| Coorg | 65 | 17 | — | — | — | — | 82 | |
| Delhi | 37,951 | 548 | 169 | — | 138 | — | 38,506 | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 73,891 | 19,730 | 1,755 | 652 | 245 | — | 96,273 | |
| Madras | 217,074 | 68,369 | 3,084 | 1,169 | 2,879 | 1,375 | 323,950 | |
| Orissa | 9,479 | 3,219 | 449 | 175 | 31 | 6 | 13,359 | |
| Punjab | 36,954 | 1,800 | 236 | 8 | 361 | 5 | 39,304 | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 230,298 | 2,394 | 775 | 11 | 359 | — | 233,837 | |
| West Bengal | 597,568 | 61,667 | 4,488 | 556 | 711 | 18 | 665,008 | |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands. | 1,968 | — | 27 | — | 5 | — | 2,000 | |
| Total | 2,126,191 | 270,924 | 23,073 | 4,786 | 7,149 | 1,865 | 2,433,998 | |

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN THE WOOLLEN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

During 1944-45, the Labour Investigation Committee conducted an enquiry into labour conditions in the woollen industry in India and a report on the results of the enquiry was published in 1946.* With a view to bringing the data up-to-date, the Labour Bureau issued late in 1948, a questionnaire to various units in the industry and an article based on information received from 10 mills was published in the June, 1949, issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. A second questionnaire was issued in September, 1950, to 45 units and replies were received from 19 woollen mills, located as follows : Bihar—1 (Bhagalpur); Bombay—5 (one at Ambernath and four in the Bombay Island); Punjab—8 (one at Dhariwal and seven at Amritsar); U.P.—3 (one at Allahabad and two at Kanpur); West Bengal—1 (Calcutta); and Mysore—1 (Bangalore).

Employment.—Statistics of the number of woollen mills and the number of persons employed in them in the various States are available in the annual reports on the working of the Factories Act. These statistics for the years 1939, 1945, 1947, 1948, and 1949 are given below :

TABLE I

Number of Factories and Employment in the Woollen Textile Industry†

| State | 1939 | | 1945 | | 1947 | | 1948 | | 1949 | |
|---------|------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| | No. of factories | Average daily number of workers employed | No. of factories | Average daily number of workers employed | No. of factories | Average daily number of workers employed | No. of factories | Average daily number of workers employed | No. of factories | Average daily number of workers employed |
| Bengal | 1 | 161 | 1 | 182 | — | — | 1 | 220 | 1 | 275 |
| R Bihar | 1 | 413 | 1 | 706 | 1 | 513 | 1 | 537 | 1 | 602 |
| Bombay | 4 | 1,784 | 5 | 5,438 | 5 | 5,831 | 5 | 5,531 | 6 | 5,557 |
| Madras | 1 | 52 | 1 | 56 | 7 | 354 | 6 | 404 | 6 | 285 |
| Punjab | 6 | 2,061 | 23 | 4,649 | 21 | 3,853 | 21 | 3,518 | 20 | 3,944 |
| U. P. | 3 | 2,362 | 5 | 4,622 | 4 | 3,856 | 4 | 3,957 | 4 | 3,792 |
| Total | 16 | 7,433 | 36 | 15,713 | 38 | 14,407 | 38 | 14,167 | 38 | 14,455 |

Source—Statistics of Factories.

†Figures for 1939 and 1945 are for undivided India.

*Labour Investigation Committee—Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in the Woollen Textile Industry in India by S. R. Deshpande, available from the Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1946, pp. 32, price As 14 or 1s 3d. Symbol DL 91.

The 19 units, which replied to the Labour Bureau questionnaire, employed in July, 1950 about 16,000 workers. The employment position during July, 1949 and July, 1950, in the units furnishing replies is set out in the following table.

TABLE II
Employment in Woollen Mills

| State | No. of units furnishing replies | July 1949 | | | | July 1950 | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | Men | Wo-men | Chil-dren | Total | Men | Wo-men | Chil-dren | Total |
| Bihar . . . | 1 | 627 | — | — | 627 | 552 | — | — | 552 |
| Bombay . . . | 5 | 6,768 | 695 | — | 7,463 | 5,660 | 530 | — | 6,190 |
| Punjab . . . | 8* | 3,417 | 158 | 1 | 3,576 | 3,907 | 173 | 2 | 4,082 |
| U. P. . . | 3 | 3,908 | 41 | — | 3,949 | 3,527 | 41 | — | 3,568 |
| West Bengal . . | 1 | 281 | — | — | 281 | 420 | — | — | 420 |
| Mysore . . . | 1 | 951 | 147 | — | 1,098 | 884 | 125 | — | 1,009 |
| Total . . . | 19* | 15,952 | 1,041 | 1 | 16,994 | 14,950 | 869 | 2 | 15,821 |

* One of these factories was established in May 1950. The July 1949 figures are, therefore, for seven out of eight Punjab factories.

The unit in Bihar, which replied to the questionnaire was the factory in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, Bhagalpur. The labour employed in this unit was prison labour, whose working and living conditions naturally differed from the ordinary labour employed in woollen mills.

Permanent and Temporary Workers.—Fifteen out of the 19 units supplied information about the proportion of permanent to temporary workers. These units employed 15,550 persons in July, 1949, and 14,497 persons in July, 1950. Of these persons 11,771 and 11,030 respectively were permanent. The following table gives the percentages of permanent and temporary workers.

TABLE III
Permanent and Temporary Workers

| State | No. of units furnishing returns | July 1949 | | July 1950 | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Percentage of | | Percentage of | |
| | | Permanent workers | Temporary workers | Permanent workers | Temporary workers |
| Bombay . . . | 5 | 72.8 | 27.2 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Punjab . . . | 5 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 38.2 | 61.8 |
| U. P. . . | 3 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 97.6 | 2.4 |
| W. Bengal . . . | 1 | 100.0 | — | 46.2 | 53.8 |
| Mysore . . . | 1 | 97.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | — |
| | 15 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 76.1 | 23.9 |

These figures show that about three-fourths of the workers in the woollen textile industry are permanent.

Piece-rated and Time-rated Workers.—The proportion between piece-rated and time-rated workers was 30 : 70, as can be seen from the following figures:

TABLE IV
Piece-rated and Time-rated Workers

| State | July 1949 | | | July 1950 | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Number of units | Percent-age of piece-rated workers | Percent-age of time-rated workers | Number of units | Percent-age of piece-rated workers | Percent-age of time-rated workers |
| Bombay . . . | 5 | 19.5 | 80.5 | 5 | 18.1 | 80.9 |
| Punjab . . . | 6 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 7 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| U. P. . . . | 3 | 43.8 | 56.2 | 3 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| W. Bengal . . . | 1 | — | 100.0 | 1 | — | 100.0 |
| Mysore . . . | 1 | 30.4 | 69.6 | 1 | 30.1 | 69.9 |
| | 16 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 17 | 30.5 | 69.5 |

Contract Labour.—Only three units, all from the Punjab, reported that they employed contract labour. In one of these units, weavers were considered as contract labour, i.e., their tenure of employment depended upon the availability of work in the factory. In another unit, the number of workers employed on contract was 85 (all men) in July, 1949, and 92 (85 men and 7 women) in July, 1950. In the third unit, the biggest in the Punjab, 1,506 men in July, 1949 and 44 men in July, 1950 were engaged through contractors for such work as loading and unloading wool, coal, stores, etc., as well as for white-washing, repairs, etc. These workers were being paid at a flat rate of Rs. 1-10-0 per day; they were not, however, enjoying the same privileges as those enjoyed by labour directly employed. In the other two concerns, contract labour enjoys all the privileges of direct labour.

Apprenticeship and Training.—Though seven units reported that they were training apprentices, the details given by them revealed that there was no regular apprenticeship scheme in existence. New recruits were being trained and after some training were absorbed in employment. In a Punjab unit, a worker was given training on the understanding that when he became a good weaver and began to earn he had to pay a part or the whole of his first month's earnings to the weaver under whose supervision he had had the training. In the Bangalore unit, a limited number of cotton textile and engineering students, recommended by the Government of Mysore for the completion of their practical training for their diploma or degree, were being admitted. They were paid a fixed monthly stipend of Rs. 15.

Absenteeism.—Absenteeism statistics were available from eleven of the concerns and these are given below.

TABLE V

Percentage Absenteeism (January—August, 1950)

| Units | No. of workers employed (July 1950) | Absenteeism in 1950 | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | Jan- uary | Feb- ruary | March | April | May | June | July | August | |
| Bombay | I . . | 1,330 | 3.54 | 1.16 | 13.81 | 14.75 | 4.39 | 18.53 | 19.62 | 17.22 |
| | II . . | 2,085 | 21.68 | 27.72 | 26.20 | 25.47 | 23.18 | 19.67 | 22.46 | — |
| | III . . | 2,034 | 14.76 | 15.24 | 16.19 | 11.22 | 11.02 | 12.93 | 12.88 | 11.97 |
| | IV . . | 297 | 6.01 | 7.30 | 10.81 | 13.06 | 15.39 | 13.33 | 9.39 | 6.81 |
| Punjab | I . . | 2,497 | 5.77 | 4.56 | 6.28 | 4.96 | 8.02 | 8.04 | 6.19 | 7.31 |
| | II . . | 54 | 7.22 | 15.92 | 5.39 | 7.72 | 14.42 | 9.79 | 9.13 | 8.44 |
| U. P. | I . . | 285 | — | — | — | — | — | 7.46 | 10.62 | 10.83 |
| | II . . | 3,176 | 10.54 | 10.41 | 14.27 | 14.14 | 34.69 | 22.58 | 15.08 | — |
| W. Bengal | I . . | 420 | — | — | — | 22.04 | 26.91 | 19.18 | 21.51 | 16.36 |

The figures show very wide variations among the various units. Absence from duty may be with or without permission. Absence with permission may be due to sickness or accident, social or religious or emergent causes. Absence without permission is generally due to indifference or negligence on the part of workers to obtain leave in advance or to report back in time after expiry of leave. Absence is due to voluntary abandonment of work too, because of such causes as domestic work, private affairs, etc. It was reported that immediately after pay day workers absented themselves. Absence without leave is considered as an offence under the Standing Orders and usually warning is given for such absence.

Recruitment.—Recruitment is mostly direct and is effected on the recommendations of the various Departments, and the work is entrusted to an Employment or Labour Officer or to the Manager. Four units seek the assistance of Employment Exchanges, particularly for the employment of skilled labour.

Works Committees.—Works Committees were functioning in ten concerns (3 in Bombay, 4 in Punjab, 2 in U. P. and one in West Bengal). The committees in the units in Bombay had been set up under the Bombay Industrial Relations

Act. Though most of the units reported that the committees were functioning successfully, a few admitted failure. Attempts in the Bangalore unit to constitute a works committee failed "because of the non-co-operation of the Executive Committee of the Labour Association". The management, therefore, reverted during the latter part of 1948 to the monthly departmental meetings whereby a dozen workers from each department met the Departmental Officer and the Labour Officer and discussed ways and means to improve the efficiency and conditions in the departments.

Leave and Holidays.—In matters of leave and holidays, most of the factories adhere to the provisions of the Factories Act. A few factories, however, grant additional facilities.

Labour Officers.—Only seven units reported that they had employed Labour Officers. The Labour Officer acts as a liaison officer in all matters relating to labour welfare between workers and management and is expected to look into the grievances of the workers. In some mills his duties also include recruitment, implementation of labour laws, supervision of the *Badli* control system, checking of absenteeism, prevention of bribery and corruption, safety measures, etc.

Wages and Earnings.—According to the Labour Investigation Committee's Report, the basic minimum wages of an unskilled worker in the different centres of the textile industry varied at the time of the enquiry (1944-45) from 7 as. per day to 10 as. per day; the rates of dearness allowance also varied from centre to centre and amounted to Rs. 10 p.m. in Kashmir and Rs. 30 p.m. in Bombay. Rates of basic wages and dearness allowance have registered since 1944 appreciable increases in many centres, though they still show wide variations as between centre and centre and even between various units in the same centre. Monthly minimum basic wages varied from Rs. 24 to Rs. 34-2-0 in Bombay and Rs. 19 to Rs. 30 in U. P. In Bangalore, the minimum wage rate per day was Re. 0-14-9 for men and Re. 0-11-6 for women. In the Punjab, the largest unit in the industry paid a daily minimum wage of Re. 1, while the West Bengal unit had a minimum basic wage of Rs. 1-2-6 per day.

Dearness Allowance.—Six of the eight Punjab units were not paying any separate dearness allowance but were paying a consolidated wage. The units in the Bombay city paid dearness allowance according to the Bombay Mill-owners' Association scale, while the unit in Baroda paid at a rate of 90 per cent. of the Ahmedabad cotton textile scale of dearness allowance. Woollen mills in Kanpur pay dearness allowance (on a scale linked to the cost of living index number) at the same rate as the one obtaining in the cotton mills in Kanpur. This rate is as follows.:

| Cost of living index number | 100-125 | 126-200 | 201-300 | 301-400 | 401-500 | 501-600 | 601-700 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rate of allowance (in annas per point of rise per month) | Nil | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 |

The statement below gives details regarding the basic minimum wages and dearness allowance paid in some units in the different centres of the woollen mill industry.

TABLE VI

Basic Minimum Wages and Dearnness Allowance (August, 1950)

| State | Unit | Minimum basic wage (for the least skilled worker) | Dearness allowance |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Bombay | I (Baroda) | 24 0 0 per month | 66 7 3 per month. |
| | II (Ambernath) | 1 1 3 per day | 57 2 0 per month. |
| | III (Bombay City) | 28 0 6 per month | 57 3 0 per month. |
| | IV (Bombay City) | 1 4 0 per day | 55 1 0 per month. |
| Punjab | I (Amritsar) | 50 0 0 per month | Consolidated wage. |
| | II (Amritsar) | 0 15 0 per day | 0 7 6 per day. |
| | III (Dhariani) | 1 0 0 per day | 34 0 0 per month. |
| | IV (Amritsar) | 2 0 0 per day | Consolidated wage. |
| | V (Amritsar) | 75 0 0 per month | Consolidated wage. |
| | VI (Amritsar) | 60 0 0 per month | Consolidated wage. |
| | VII (Amritsar) | 60 0 0 per month | Consolidated wage. |
| | VIII (Amritsar) | 52 0 0 per month | Consolidated wage. |
| U. P. | I (Kanpur) | 30 0 0 per month | 54 8 6 per month. |
| | II (Kanpur) | 30 0 0 per month 1 2 6 per day | 2 1 6 per day. |
| | III (Allahabad) | 19 0 0 per month | 13 15 9 per month. |
| W. Bengal | I (Calcutta) | 1 12 0 per day including dearness allowance. | |
| Mysore | I (Bangalore) | 0 14 9 per day | 32 15 6 (for June 1950). |

Bonus.—Woollen mills in the Bombay State generally paid profit bonus based on awards of Industrial Tribunals. In the City of Bombay, the rate of this bonus during 1949-50 varied between 1/6th and 1/8th of the basic earnings during the year. In the Punjab, six out of the eight concerns did not pay any bonus. The rates of bonus paid in the remaining two concerns were one month's and two months' wages. None of the three U. P. concerns paid any bonus. In the Bangalore concern, profit bonus was paid half-yearly on the earnings (exclusive of dearness allowance) of each individual worker during the half-year; in 1949 and in the first half of 1950, bonus was declared at the rate of 20 per cent. of the earnings.

Production allowance was paid by 5 units (one each at Allahabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda and Kanpur).

A Perfect Attendance Prize of Rs. 2-14-6 was paid by the Bangalore unit at the end of each half year to each permanent worker, who had not been absent from work (privilege leave excluded) during the half year. A worker winning three consecutive prizes would receive an extra prize of Rs. 4 and a certificate.

Working Conditions.—Most of the woollen mills worked two shifts, generally of 8 hours each. The rest interval was usually of one hour. The changeover of shifts was either weekly or fortnightly, though in a few cases it was monthly. Four concerns were paying extra allowance to night-shift workers, the usual rate being one anna per night.

Welfare Work.—In the woollen textile industry generally, while some of the larger units have undertaken organised welfare activities, the smaller ones have been content with providing the minimum requirements under the Factories Act. The Bangalore Mills maintain a fully equipped dispensary and a hospital for the benefit of workers. A Child Welfare and Maternity Centre, having 4 beds, is also provided in the workers' colony of the Mills. The Dharialal concern maintains a well-equipped dispensary under the charge of a qualified medical practitioner and treatment is free to the workers and their families. The management of this concern also contributes financial aid to the Salvation Army Hospital nearby. One of the units in Bombay City maintains a dispensary under the charge of a full-time qualified doctor and a part-time lady doctor. Both the Kanpur units have well-equipped dispensaries.

Only the larger units of the industry maintain creches. The large units and a few of the small ones maintain canteens, supplying tea and light refreshments, and in some cases cooked meals, to their employees.

Facilities for the education of the workers and their children are also provided by the larger mills. The Dharialal unit maintains a High School for boys and girls and one of the largest units of Bombay employs a full-time teacher, who runs a primary school for the children in the morning and conducts literary classes for adults in the evening. One of the Kanpur concerns has made provision, in its workers' colony, for primary schools for boys and girls besides a night school for adults. The strength of the primary schools is 180 boys and 200 girls.

Recreational facilities are available to workers employed in large concerns. These facilities consist of reading rooms and libraries, indoor and outdoor games, cinema shows, lectures, etc.

Housing.—The extent and the standard of housing provided by employers in the woollen textile industry vary considerably. Some large concerns like the Bangalore unit and one of the Kanpur units have well-planned housing colonies, wherein their workers reside; some others have made provision for housing their watch and ward staff only; while some others have not made any provision at all. Fourteen units reported that they had provided housing facilities, of these, four units (2 each in Punjab and U. P.) had provided these facilities only

to their watch and ward staff. Some details of housing provided by the remaining ten units are given below :

TABLE VII
Housing Provided to Workers

| Units | Proportion of workers housed | Rentals (per month) | Remarks |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bombay .. | I 18% II 45% to 53% | Rs. a. p. Nil 2 0 0 to 4 8 0 3 0 0 0 8 0 | — |
| Punjab .. | III 6% I 60% to 70% II 33% III 33% VI 10% V 50% | Nil Nil Nil Nil 2 0 0 | Single room with a kitchen. Single room with courtyard. Different types (one-roomed to six-roomed quarters). Each tenement with 2 rooms and a verandah. Pucca built quarters with verandahs. |
| U. P. .. | I 40% | Nil | A workers' colony with single and double room quarters, spacial type quarters and bungalows. |
| Mysore .. | I 16% | 5 8 0 7 0 0 8 8 0 8 0 0 | Ordinary type. Garden type. Largo type. Corner type. |

Provident Fund and Gratuity.—A system of provident fund was reported to be in existence in three mills, one each at Bangalore, Dhariwal and Kanpur. In the Bangalore unit, the Fund is open only to permanent employees. Members contribute 7½ per cent. of their basic earnings and the Company contributes an equal amount. A member is not entitled to claim the Company's contributions till after 5 years of continuous and approved service, except in cases of death and ill-health. There are nearly 6,000 members, including employees from sister-concerns under the same management. In the Dhariwal and Kanpur units, employees drawing a monthly basic wage of Rs. 100 or over are eligible to become members of the provident fund.

Gratuities are in vogue only in two mills ; in one of these mills, gratuity is paid according to a graduated scale based on remuneration to workers who have completed service for 20 years or more.

Foodgrains and other Concessions.—A few mills supplied to their workers food grains at rates cheaper than the market rates. An Amritsar concern provided cloth, the approximate value of which came to Rs. 5 per month per worker. Another Amritsar unit allowed a cash payment of Rs. 5 per month to every married worker and Rs. 2-8-0 to every single person as food grains concession. The Dhariwal unit paid a special allowance at the rates given below.

| Monthly basic wages | Special allowance (per month) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Under Rs. 50/- | Rs. 9. |
| Rs. 51/- to Rs. 100/- | Rs. 12—8—0 |
| Rs. 101/- to Rs. 150/- | Rs. 14—8—0 |

Production.—Fifteen units gave details about increase or decrease in production since 1944. Of these, seven stated that there was a decline in production, six an increase, while in the remaining two there was no change. Causes given for the decline in production were : indifferent attitude of labour, difficulties in getting raw materials, effects of labour legislation, reduction in working hours and breakdown in power house. Increase in production was attributed to the working of more shifts, more looms and change from war production to production for civilian consumption.

Trade Unions.—Workers in a number of woollen mills had formed their own unions. Some details in regard to this matter are given below :

TABLE VIII
Trade Unions in the Woollen Industry

| Name of the union | Member-ship | Remarks |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dinesh Woollen Mills Kamdar Union, Baroda | N.A. | Representative. |
| 2. Ahmed Abdul Karim Kamgar Union, Ambernath. | 1,000 | Registered. |
| 3. The N.E.W. Mills Workers' Union, Dhariwal | 1,481 | Both are registered and recognised. |
| 4. The Dhariwal Mills Mazdoor Union, Dhariwal | 1,497 | |
| 5. The Allahabad Woollen Mills Karamchari Sangh, Allahabad. | N.A. | Registered and recognised. |
| 6. Bharat Udyogik Union, Calcutta | 450 | Registered and recognised. |

N.A.—Not available.

There are a number of other trade unions, which have not confined their activities to individual mills. Among these the following may be mentioned : Mumbai Woollen Mills Kamgar Union, Bombay ; Binny Mills Labour Association, Bangalore ; Mill Majoor Sabha, Baroda and the Suti Mill Mazdoor Union, Kanpur.

REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN U. P. DURING 1950

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES OF THE U. P. LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have recently published a review of the activities of their Labour Department for the year 1950.* A summary of this review is given below.

Industrial Relations.—The following summary table gives a comparative statement of the number of cases referred to and decided by the various constituents of the Industrial Relations machinery during 1949 and 1950:

| Year | Works Committees | | Regional Conciliation Boards | | Conciliation (Non-Sta-tutory) | | Adjudica-tion | | State Conciliation Boards | | In-dus-trial Courts |
|------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Cases refer-red | Cases deci-ded | Cases refer-red | Cases deci-ded | Cases refer-red | Cases deci-ded | Cases refer-red | Cases deci-ded | Cases refer-red | Cases deci-ded | |
| 1949 | 6842 | 5637 | 530 | 415 | 491 | 490 | 98 | 82 | 19 | 16 | 199 |
| 1950 | 4288 | 3089 | 1028 | 897 | 719 | 707 | 82 | 82 | 19 | 17 | 256 |

In order to determine the representative character of the three workers' Federations in the sugar industry, viz. the Indian National Sugar Workers' Federation, the U. P. and Bihar Chini Mill Workers' Federation and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, workers in all the sugar factories in U. P. eligible to vote were asked to do so. The Socialists (The Hind Mazdoor Sabha) joined hands with the U. P. and Bihar Chini Mill Workers' Federation and a large majority of workers voted in favour of this federation. At the time of nomination for the membership of Works Committees, the two combining organisations, however, developed some differences and could not agree to a single list of nominees. The Government in order to avoid any stalemate resulting therefrom, dissolved all the Works Committees functioning in the State for an indefinite period.

Labour Situation.—During 1950, the labour situation in Uttar Pradesh was normal. Every attempt was made to keep down retrenchment to the minimum and to reduce the incidence of strikes and lockouts. There was no major trouble in the State, though a large number of closures and play-offs were evidenced due to shortage of raw material, accumulation of stocks on account of transport

* Department of Labour, Uttar Pradesh—*Annual Review of Activities, 1950* (2 Vols.). The State Government have also published a brochure under the title, "In the Cause of Labour, 1950" which reviews the activities of their Labour Department during the year.

bottle-necks, financial difficulties etc., resulting in the loss of about 18.76 lakhs of man-days. About 2.29 lakhs of man-days were lost on account of strikes and lockouts due to industrial disputes. Production was adversely affected by these heavy losses.

Employment.—All these difficulties combined to make retrenchment inevitable. A Pool Scheme and a Decasualisation scheme on the lines of the Bombay Textile Employment Decasualisation Scheme were evolved for finding jobs for those who had been thrown out of employment. The schemes worked satisfactorily. The Kanpur Labour Tripartite Conference decided that with the coming into force of the Pool Scheme in April, 1950, no recruitment from outside should be made by the textile mills in Kanpur.

The working of the Employment Exchanges was also fairly successful. Out of a total of 290,584 persons registered at various centres during the period from January to November, 1950 about 1,28,604 persons were placed in employment. In March, 1950, facilities afforded under the training schemes which were confined to ex-servicemen and displaced persons only, were extended to adult civilians.

Labour Legislation.—The U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was amended in regard to the control of trade or business of a public utility service or a subsidiary undertaking. A Bill entitled the U. P. Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries, Labour Welfare and Development Bill was introduced by the Government which aims at the setting up a Housing Board, a welfare fund and arrangements for imparting technical education to workers and devising ways and means for utilising the by-products of the sugar and power alcohol industries.

Working of Labour Acts.—The total number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, stood at 1,656 on December 31, 1950 as against 1,502 in 1949. During the year 1950, about 4,538 inspections were made by the inspecting staff under various Labour Acts in force in the State and in as many as 600 cases, prosecutions were launched. As compared to the last year's figure of 6,782, the number of accidents during the year under review was 7,113, of which 34 were fatal and 287 serious.

Welfare and Housing.—In addition to 33 Labour welfare centres already functioning in industrial centres of Uttar Pradesh, two seasonal centres for the benefit of workers employed in the Sugar Industry were started during the year 1949-50. Six Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were also opened, thereby bringing the total number of dispensaries at different labour welfare centres to 29. Women's and children's welfare sections attached to the Labour Welfare Centres provide facilities for medical assistance and advice to expectant mothers, pre-natal and post-natal care and supply of free milk to under-nourished children. Besides, sewing and industrial classes are also run for women. Recreational facilities provided at the welfare centres include out-door and in-door games, dramatic parties, free cinema shows, reading rooms, libraries and radio programmes. Adult literacy classes are also held at some centres.

A fund for building houses for workers employed in the sugar industry, from the proceeds of molasses, has been created by the U. P. Government. Schemes for the construction of *pucca* and mud-houses are under consideration. Paucity of funds, however, has been proving a great hindrance in giving these plans a practical shape.

Trade Unions.—The year 1948-49 witnessed a large increase in the number of trade unions and their membership ; the total number of unions stood at 553 on December 31, 1950. The Trade Union Inspector appointed by the Government to assist trade unions to work on proper lines, made 170 inspections during 1950, enquiring into complaints and disputes.

Wages and Earnings.—Since 1939, there has been a steady rise in the average wages of the workers in all the industries. The U. P. Labour Enquiry Committee which dealt with the problem of minimum wages submitted its report in 1948. The years 1948, 1949 witnessed a considerable increase in wages and the nominal wage index in 1949 stood at about 500, as compared to the prewar wage level, the real wage index being 104.4. During 1950, there was no appreciable rise in wage rates. However, the minimum consolidated wage for the least skilled workers in all the sugar factories of U. P. was raised from Rs. 48 to Rs. 55 per month for the season 1949-50. Moreover, profits bonuses ranging from two to four annas per rupee of basic wages were granted to the workers in various industries, for the year 1950.

Sugar Industry.—The Sugar Industry being the premier industry of Uttar Pradesh, the Government have to pay special attention to the welfare of the workers employed in sugar factories of the State. During the year under review, besides raising the monthly minimum consolidated wage to Rs. 55 per month, the employers were asked to give preference to the workers who had worked during the last season, for employment during the new season. The employers were also prohibited from dismissing or discharging a worker from service without the permission of the Regional Conciliation Officer of the area concerned. All sugar factories showing net profits were ordered to pay bonus for the year 1948-49 at the rate of 20 per cent. of the net profits. Factories crushing over 13 lakh maunds of cane were to pay bonus at a higher rate.

Socio-Economic Enquiries.—The Statistical Branch attached to the Labour Department of U. P. conducted in 1950 family budget enquiries in the towns of Jhansi, Allahabad, Modinagar and Agra, covering various aspects of the social and economic life of industrial workers. Enquiries for fixation of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in the scheduled employments were conducted by the Government and the rates of wages have been notified in the *U. P. Gazette* for comments of parties interested therein, before making the rates final.

General.—Tripartite bodies constituted by the Uttar Pradesh Government for promoting mutual understanding and industrial peace discussed various problems regarding the re-organisation of existing machinery for the settlement of disputes, standardisation of holidays, etc. During the year, the Uttar Pradesh Labour Enquiry Committee submitted its report on the re-organisation of the existing Labour Department so as to bring within its jurisdiction all matters relating to industrial labour. A standardisation committee was appointed in 1950, to go into the question of wage structure, work-load and the financial implication involved therefrom, for the sugar industry.

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 16TH AUGUST 1949 TO 31ST MARCH 1950*

Labour Legislation.—The Travancore-Cochin Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1950 was promulgated by His Highness the Raj Pramukh on 11th February 1950. The ordinance is on the lines of the Indian Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. During the period under report the United State of Travancore-Cochin Shops and Establishments Bill was passed into law. Including these two measures, the Labour Department was responsible for the administration of 19 Labour Laws. The Travancore-Cochin Industrial Disputes Bill was published in the *Government Gazette*, dated 7th March 1950. This Bill though drafted on the lines of the Indian Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 contains certain important changes. One important change is that in the definition of the term "Industry" the employment of workmen in the cultivation or production of tea, coffee or rubber has been included. Another important change is that any money due from an employer under any settlement, award or order which is binding on him may be recovered by Government as arrears of revenue under the Revenue Recovery Act. The Travancore Factories Rules, 1125 (M.E.) framed on the lines of the Indian Factories Rules have been finally adopted.

Factories.—At the beginning of the period under review there were 764 registered factories while there were 791 at the end. On an average 88,680 workers were employed daily in these factories. Of the 791 factories, 161 were coir factories, 136 cashew factories and 118 tea factories.

Accidents.—During the period, 521 accidents were reported. Of these, 3 were fatal, 20 were serious and 498 were of a minor character. Four of these accidents caused permanent disability, while 514 caused temporary disability.

Plans of New Factories and Extension of Factories.—Plans of buildings, layouts, etc., received by the Chief Inspector of Factories under the Factories Act were carefully scrutinised before they were approved. During the period, 66 plans of factories, buildings, lay-outs, etc., were received. Of these 54 plans were approved.

Trade Unions.—The total number of trade unions registered up to the beginning of the period under review was 417. During the period, 29 new trade unions were registered and certificates of registration in respect of two trade unions were withdrawn. Thus at the end of the period there were 444 registered trade unions in the State. Of these 444 unions, 83 were of agricultural workers, 35 of textile workers, 34 of *bidi* workers and 30 of workers in the coir industry.

Works Committees.—At the commencement of the period under report, works committees were functioning in 92 establishments, including plantations. During the period, works committees were constituted in 67 industrial establishments, thus bringing the total number of industrial establishments having works committees to 159. Steps have been taken by the Assistant Labour Commissioners to constitute works committees in all the industrial establishments employing 50 or more workers.

* Summary of the Report for the year 1124 M.E. (roughly 1948-49 A.D.) has been published on pp. 584-587 of the March 1951 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*.

Industrial Relations Committees.—These Committees are voluntary joint negotiating bodies functioning on industrywise basis. There were 15 such bodies at the beginning of the period. During the period, 2 new committees were constituted.

Settlement of Disputes.—A number of disputes arose mainly relating to non-payment of bonus, arrears of wages and allowances, discharge of labour and demands for increased wages and allowances. Out of the 43,596 man-days lost, the coir industry alone was responsible for the loss of 27,967 man-days.

Wage Rates.—The rates of wages paid to workers in factories varied from factory to factory and from industry to industry. Even in the case of factories in the same locality there was no uniformity in rates.

Payment of Bonus.—The rates of bonus paid to workers in factories varied from 3 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total annual earnings. Information regarding the payment of bonus during the period has been received from 409 industrial establishments including plantations and it shows that Rs. 1,329,422 had been paid as bonus to workers in these establishments.

Standing Orders.—At the commencement of the period, there were 109 draft standing orders pending certification. During the period, 356 draft standing orders were received for certification. Of the total of 465 orders, 7 were certified.

Maternity Benefits.—During the period 516 cases of maternity benefits involving a claim of an aggregate amount of Rs. 16,933 were reported. Of these 84 cases were settled and an amount of Rs. 2,118 was paid.

Workmen's Compensation.—At the commencement of the period, 21 cases of fatal accidents were pending disposal. During the period, 14 cases of such accidents were reported. Liability to pay compensation was disclaimed by the employers in 8 cases. Of the remaining 28 cases of accidents, claims in respect of 23 cases were decided and an amount of Rs. 22,851 was disbursed to the dependents of the deceased workmen.

Labour Welfare.—With the coming into force of the new Factories Act, the establishment of canteens in factories wherein 250 or more workers are employed became obligatory on the part of employers. At the commencement of the period under report, there were 89 canteens in the State, twenty-three canteens were newly opened during the period, thus bringing the total number of industrial canteens in the State to 112. In almost all the cashew factories wherein the majority of workers were women, creches had been provided.

Smaller Type Co-operative Stores.—There were Co-operative stores in 9 factories. Foodgrains and other articles of daily use were being supplied to workers by these stores at moderate rates.

The Report states that Provident Fund schemes have not made much headway and that there was a Provident Fund only in fifteen industrial establishments.

LABOUR LAWS AND DECISIONS LAWS

RULES UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948

(1) *Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Factories Act, 1948, the Governments of Coorg, Orissa and Saurashtra have published in their official *Gazettes** the drafts of the above-mentioned rules for eliciting public opinion.

(2) *The Kutch Factories Rules, 1949.*—The Chief Commissioner of Cutch, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Factories Act, 1948 has published the draft of the above-mentioned rules—in the *Kutch Government Gazette (Extraordinary)*, dated the 4th April, 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It is notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after three months from the date of the publication of the draft along with any objections or suggestions received by that date.

(3) *The West Bengal Factories (Exemption) Rules, 1951.*—The Governor of West Bengal in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 64 of the Factories Act, 1948 has framed the above noted rules, which have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette (Extraordinary)*, dated 10th May, 1951.

(4) *The Bilaspur Factories Rules, 1951.*—The draft of the above rules which the Chief Commissioner of Bilaspur, in exercise of powers conferred by the Factories Act, 1948, proposes to make, has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated April 28, 1951, for eliciting public opinion.

RULES UNDER THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948

(1) *Himachal Pradesh Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1949.*—The draft of the above-mentioned rules, which the Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section 1 of section 96 of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, proposes to make, has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated May 26, 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It is notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 15th September, 1951 along with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

(2) *Bhopal Employees' Insurance Court Rules.*—In exercise of the similar powers, the Chief Commissioner, Bhopal has framed the Bhopal Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1951, the draft of which has been published in the *Gazette of Bhopal*, dated May 19, 1951 for eliciting public opinion.

It is notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 1st July, 1951 along with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

* 1. *The Coorg Gazette*, dated 1st May, 1951.

2. *The Orissa Gazette*, dated May 18, 1951.

3. *Saurashtra Government Gazette*, dated May 4, 1951.

(3) *The Vindhya Pradesh Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1950* have been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated May 26, 1951.

(4) *The Bhopal Employees' State Insurance (Medical) Benefit Rules, 1951*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (d) to (h) of sub-section 1 of section 96 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Chief Commissioner, Bhopal has framed the above-mentioned rules, the draft of which has been published in the *Supplementary Gazette of Bhopal*, dated the 12th May, 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It is notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after July 1, 1951, along with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

THE UNITED KHASI-JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT (WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION) REGULATION, 1951 AND THE UNITED KHASI-JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT (INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES) REGULATION, 1951

The Governor of Assam, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 19 of the sixth schedule to the Constitution of India, has framed the above-mentioned regulations which have also been assented by the President of India. These regulations have been published in the *Assam Gazette*, dated May 16, 1951.

THE HYDERABAD SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS RULES, 1951

The draft of the above mentioned rules which the Government of Hyderabad propose to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 47 of the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act, 1951, has been published in the *Hyderabad Gazette (Ordinary)*, dated 3rd May, 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 8th June, 1951 together with any objections or suggestions received by that date.

THE HYDERABAD SILICOSIS RULES, 1951

The draft of the above-mentioned rules which the Government of Hyderabad propose to make under sub-section 1 of Section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 has been published in the *Hyderabad Gazette (Ordinary)* dated the 17th May, 1951 for eliciting public opinion.

It is notified that any objections or suggestions from the public in respect of the proposed rules will be taken into consideration provided such objection or suggestion reached the Secretary, Labour Department, within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the *Gazette*.

COAL INDUSTRY DECLARED AS PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE

The Central Government, in exercise of powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have in a notification No. S. R. O. 658, dated the 7th May 1951 (published in the *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)*, dated May 8, 1951, declared for a further period of six months the coal industry so far as it is concerned with the production and supply of coal and coke to be a public utility service.

THE MADRAS DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT)
SCHEME, 1951

The draft of the above-mentioned scheme which the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, propose to make, has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated May 12, 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft scheme will be taken into consideration on or after 20th June 1951 along with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Central Government in a notification No. S.R.O. 581, dated April 25, 1951 (published in the *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)*, dated April 25, 1951) have directed that minimum rates of wages payable in respect of the classes of employees specified in the schedule given below, working under the Central Public Works Department on road construction or in building operations within the State of Delhi shall, from the date of the notification be as specified in the schedule.

SCHEDULE
Contract Labour

| Class of employees | All inclusive minimum rate of wages per day |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | Rs. as. |
| 1. Beldar or Mazdoor— | |
| Adult male | 1 12 |
| Adult female | 1 8 |
| Adolescent | 1 4 |
| Child | 1 0 |
| 2. Bhistie | 1 12 |
| 3. Breaker | 2 0 |
| 4. Watchmen or Chowkidars and peons | 1 14 |
| 5. Other unskilled employees | 1 12 |

DECISIONS

BONUS TO AHMEDABAD COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS

AWARD OF THE INDUSTRIAL COURT, BOMBAY*

The award relates to a demand made by the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad in regard to bonus for the year 1949. The Association contended that the profits of the cotton mills at Ahmedabad were not less than those at Bombay where a bonus equivalent to one-sixth of the employees' annual earnings in respect of basic wages had been granted. Out of a total of sixty-five member-mills of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, two had stopped work during the year and the case of ten other mills alleged to have made losses was pending before the Labour Appellate Tribunal. Five mills had resigned their membership of the Association during the pendency of the reference. The Millowners' Association pleaded that the Court should wait for the decision of the Appellate Tribunal in regard to these ten mills and that the case should not be split up as the losses incurred by these ten mills would have to be ultimately deducted from the total profits made by the industry. The workers on the other hand contended that the case should be decided on the basis of profits made by the other mills. Holding the argument put forward by the mills as illogical, the Court did not agree to the proposition that *while losing concerns should be exempted from the payment of bonus, their losses should be deducted from the profits of other concerns in determining the bonus payable by the latter.* The Court accepted the workers' suggestion in the interest of early disposal of the dispute.

Denying liability for the payment of bonus, five mills, which had resigned from the membership of the Association, contended that since they had renounced the advantages of the membership of the Association, the principle of 'collective bargaining' should not be adopted and their case should be considered separately. The Labour Association argued that the payment of bonus so far, has generally been at a uniform rate for the cotton textile industry at Bombay and at Ahmedabad. After careful consideration of the arguments the Court observed that these mills by resigning from the membership of the Association, had tried to evade or minimise the burden of bonus that they would have been required to pay otherwise and laid down the principle that there should be no differentiation in the rate of bonus payable by the mills which have made no losses, whether or not they were members of the Millowners' Association, as such differentiation would have a bad effect both on labour and the employers. It also stated that in deciding bonus for a particular year financial condition of the industry as a whole should be taken into account.

The matters which were mainly contested by the parties were : (1) the annual share of the mills in the total cost of replacement of machinery, (2) the reserves employed in the working capital, and (3) whether for 1949 the actual amount shown as depreciation should be allowed or the amount allowable under the Income Tax Act.

* The award has been published on pp. 1319-33 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 22nd March, 1951.

Following the lines laid down by the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision in Appeal No. 1 of 1950, the Court reached the following final calculations in respect of 53 mills (including the five which had resigned the membership of the Millowners' Association) in question.

| | Rs. (in crores) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Gross profit for 1949 | 5.53 |
| Deduct Depreciation | 1.73 |
| One-sixth of the annual basic wages as bonus | 3.80 |
| | 1.30 |
| | <u>2.50</u> |
| Taxation at 6½ annas in the rupee | 1.01 |
| Reserves for rehabilitation (Rs. 2.26 crores minus Rs. 1.73 crores) | 1.49 |
| | 0.53 |
| 6 per cent. on paid up capital (Rs. 11.50 crores) | 0.96 |
| | 0.69 |
| 2 per cent. on reserves employed in working capital (Rs. 13.45 crores) | 0.27 |
| | 0.26 |
| Balance | <u>0.01</u> |

These calculations showed a gross profit of Rs. 5.53 crores which after providing for necessary taxation, depreciation, cost of replacement of machinery and also six per cent. on the paid up capital of Rs. 11.50 crores, would leave enough to pay bonus to workers equivalent to one-sixth of their annual basic wages. The Court awarded bonus accordingly and ordered that the payment should be made by the 15th May, 1951.

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING APRIL, 1951

According to provisional statistics of industrial disputes relating to April 1951,* the number of industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages increased from 77 in March, 1951 to 116 in April, 1951. The number of workers involved also increased from 46,865 to 78,742. The time-loss, however, declined from 3,17,366 man-days in March to 2,56,832 man-days in April. As many as 100 of the disputes involving 62,809 workers were fresh disputes starting during the month.

The above figures include strikes as well as lockouts. Disputes in which lockouts were declared at one stage or another numbered 6 during the month. These affected 10,808 workers and resulted in a time-loss of 53,511 man-days.

Among the States, Bombay reported the largest number of disputes, namely, 42, and accounted for a major portion of the total time-loss recorded during the month, the number of man-days lost in this state being of the order of about 1.3 lakhs. West Bengal which reported 18 disputes accounted for a loss of about 42 thousand man-days. Madras reported as many as 20 disputes during the month, but these were mostly small from the point of view of the number of workers involved and man-days lost. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh registered considerable time-losses during the month. No dispute was reported from Assam.

Among the classified industries, cotton textiles, as usual, accounted for the largest time-loss. Compared to the previous month, however, there was a considerable improvement in this industry. Improvement was also observed in Engineering, Wood, Stone and Glass and Skins and Hides industries while no dispute was reported in the Jute mill industry, Gins and Presses, Mines other than Coal, Transport other than Railways and Plantations. The situation, however, worsened in Coalfields, Railways, Docks and Ports and certain other sectors. A table showing industrywise number of man-days lost in April, 1951 with corresponding figures for the previous two months is given on the next page.

The dispute in the Swadeshi Mills, Bombay which started on 12th February, finally came to an end on the 16th April with the unconditional return of workers. The total time-loss suffered on account of the dispute was of the order of 2,31,930 man-days. The dispute in the Raghuvanshi Mills, Bombay which started on 29th March, 1951 involving all the 1,844 workers of the mill, terminated on the 10th April through direct negotiation and a compromise was arrived at in regard to the employment of the reelers who were under notice of retrenchment. The dispute resulted in a total time-loss of about 13,300 man-days. All the 3,362 workers of the Arvind Mills, Ahmedabad were involved directly or indirectly in a strike which took place in the first week of April over a demand

* It is reported that there was a strike by about 25,000 workers of the C.P.W.D. Contractors in Delhi during the month of April, 1951 but as complete details of this strike are not available, it has not been included in the provisional statistics for the month.

Man-days Lost due to Industrial Disputes

| Industry | April, 1951 | March, 1951 |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Textiles— | | |
| Cotton | 88,119 | 1,92,261 |
| Jute | — | 6,072 |
| Others | 1,082 | 1,518 |
| Engineering— | 11,292 | 31,455 |
| Minerals & Metals— | | |
| Iron & Steel | 3,400 | 3,355 |
| Others | 3,957 | — |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 16,150 | 7,384 |
| Chemicals and Dyes | 840 | 168 |
| Wood, Stone & Glass | 2,622 | 20,908 |
| Paper and Printing | 7,746 | 2,650 |
| Skins & Hides | 1,428 | 5,130 |
| Gins & Presses | — | — |
| Mines— | | |
| Coal | 18,973 | 2,856 |
| Others | — | 3,000 |
| Transport— | | |
| Railways | 16,100 | 316 |
| Others | — | — |
| Docks & Ports | 4,908 | 600 |
| Plantations | — | — |
| Municipalities | 980 | 600 |
| Miscellaneous | 78,426 | 32,362 |
| TOTAL | 2,56,832 | 3,17,265 |

Apart from the work-stoppages resulting directly from industrial disputes and referred to above, there were 6 more strikes not directly connected with industrial disputes. These involved 8,883 workers and resulted in a time-loss of 7,139 man-days. An important strike of this category was that by 5,694 workers of three textile mills in Baroda on 13th and 14th April to mourn the death of a prominent Member of Parliament from Baroda.

LABOUR NEWS FROM STATES

AJMER

April, 1951

The labour situation in the State remained fairly normal, though the general situation in the textile mills continued to be disturbed due to non-availability of cotton at ceiling rates fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

During the month 28 complaints were received ; of these, 20 related to wages, 4 to dismissals and the remaining 4 to miscellaneous causes.

ASSAM

April, 1951

An enquiry into family budgets of workers in the Assam tea plantations is being conducted by the Director of Statistics.

During the month, 71 complaints were investigated by the Labour Officers of the State. Of these, 21 related to discharges, 11 to non-payment of arrears and the remaining 39 to miscellaneous causes.

BHOPAL

April, 1951

Industrial relations continued to be peaceful in the State.

During the month, 38 complaints relating to discharge, dismissals, suspensions, fines, etc., were investigated and settled.

BOMBAY

February-April, 1951

During the months under review, 120 industrial disputes were arbitrated settled through the intervention of Conciliators and Conciliation Officers. In 124 cases, no settlement could be brought about between the parties ; 99 cases were not pursued and 18 cases were referred to arbitration. Most of the disputes related to retrenchment, pay, allowances and bonus.

A bonus equivalent to 1/6th of the annual basic wages for 1949 was granted by an award of the Industrial Court to workers in the Ahmedabad cotton mill industry.

On the 1st February, 1951, there were 600 registered trade unions in the State. During the months of February, March and April, 11, 24 and 13 new unions respectively were registered.

Thus there were 648 registered trade unions at the end of April, 1951.

DELHI

April, 1951

The general employment situation remained more or less unchanged.

One trade union of bank employees was registered. The trade union activity in the State remained subdued except in case of unions of bank employees, whose efforts were mainly directed at maintaining the *status quo* as regards terms and conditions of service.

During the month, 20 complaints (18 individual and 2 collective) were received ; of these, 10 were settled in favour of workers, 2 were rejected, 1 was compromised and the remaining 7 were still under investigation. Most of the complaints related to non-payment of wages.

Under the Punjab Trade Employees Act as applied to Delhi, 3,940 inspections were made and legal action was taken in 364 cases. The Court decided 281 cases and imposed fines amounting to Rs. 5,563.

Twenty-five factories were inspected under the Factories Act and the Payment of Wages Act and 15 boilers were inspected under the Indian Boilers Act. Four new factories were registered during the month.

HYDERABAD

March-April, 1951

During the month of March, 1951, 100 cases of accidents were reported ; of these, one was fatal, 4 were serious and 95 were minor. Sixty-one out of the 100 accidents occurred in the textile industry. Compensation paid in respect of 4 permanent and 5 temporary disability cases amounted to Rs. 3,294.

Out of 96 individual complaints received during the month of March 1951, 73 were settled and the rest were under investigation. Most of the complaints related to dismissals, discharges and wages.

Five unions were registered under the Hyderabad Trade Unions Act, 1945 during April, 1951.

MADHYA BHARAT

April, 1951

The employment situation showed a receding tendency due to closure of some factories as well as reduction effected by agreements or settlements in conciliation.

Two trade unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act.

During the month, 18 complaints were investigated by the Government Labour Officers. Of these, 14 related to wages, 2 to employment and the remaining 2 to miscellaneous causes. Nine of the complaints were successful, 5 were rejected and 4 were pending at the end of the month.

MADHYA PRADESH

April, 1951

The rates of wages and dearness allowance in the *bidi* industry in Burhanpur were increased from Rs. 1-10-0 per thousand to Rs. 1-12-0 per thousand with effect from 1st April, 1951.

During the month, 385 establishments were registered under the C. P. & Berar Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and registrations of 355 establishments were renewed under the C. P. & Berar Shops and Establishments Registration Rules, 1949. The employers of 48 establishments were prosecuted for breaches of provisions of the Act and Rules.

Out of 68 complaints investigated by the Labour Officers and Shops Inspectors, 13 related to reinstatement, 11 to wages, 7 to promotion, 5 to compulsory leave, 3 to allocation of work, 2 to leave and hours of work and the remaining 27 to miscellaneous causes.

MADRAS

April, 1951

The State Government have declared the Electric Tramways Service, Motor Transport Services and the Cotton Textiles Industry as public utility services for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for a further period of six months with effect from 5th April, 1951.

Six industrial disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication and 30 awards of Tribunals were published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

The Labour Officers of the State investigated 855 complaints ; of these, 175 related to dismissals or discharges, 110 to service conditions, 106 to bonus, 94 to wages, 46 to leave, 20 to dearness allowance, 2 to food supply, 1 to suspension and the remaining 301 to miscellaneous causes.

There were 169 accidents in various factories ; one of these accidents proved fatal. Of the total accidents, 54 occurred in transport and transport equipment industries, 41 in the textiles and the remaining 74 in other industries.

There were 11,002 factories on the registers at the beginning of the month during April 1951, 306 new factories were registered and registrations of 50 factories were cancelled. Thus, there were 11,258 factories on the registers at the end of the month.

There were 582 registered unions on 31st March 1951. During April, 17 unions were registered, registrations of 10 unions were cancelled and the orders of cancellation were revoked in the cases of 12 unions. There were thus 601 registered trade unions at the end of the month.

MYSORE

April, 1951

The owners of *Beedi* Factories in Kolar have agreed to a general enhancement of five annas over and above the existing wage level of Rs. 1-4-0 per 1000 *beedis*.

During the month, 22 complaints were investigated. Most of these complaints related to reinstatement, wages and compensation.

PEPSU

April, 1951

Two complaints relating to non-payment of wages were received during the month. Two pending cases of non-payment of wages were settled through the intervention of the State Government.

The opening ceremony of a cotton textile mill was performed during the month by His Highness the Rajpramukh. The factory is expected to give employment to more than 4,000 workers.

PUNJAB

April, 1951

The fifth meeting of the Minimum Wages Committee regarding Public Motor Transport was held during the month and the question of remuneration of drivers was agreed upon unanimously.

Five trade unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Four of these unions were sweepers' unions.

During the month under review 52 factories were inspected under the Factories Act 1948 and warnings were issued in 38 cases. Two accidents (non-fatal) were reported.

Out of 11,436 shops and commercial establishments inspected under the Punjab Trade Employees Act during the month prosecutions were recommended in 241 cases.

RAJASTHAN

April, 1951

The relations between employers and employees remained satisfactory.

There were 29 complaints pending at the beginning of the month. During the month 16 more complaints, mostly relating to employment were received. Of these, 18 were decided (14 in favour of workers and 4 against), 3 were rejected and 18 were still pending at the end of the month.

During the month, 25 factories were inspected and 77 accidents (including 44 which occurred in the previous month but reported in April) were reported.

An amount of Rs. 4,200 was distributed as Workmen's Compensation during the month.

Draft Rules under the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, have been published in the *Rajasthan Government Gazette*. These Rules are to be taken into consideration after 20th May, 1951 alongwith any objections or suggestions that may be received by the Government from any persons.

SAURASHTRA

April, 1951

Employment situation showed some improvement during the month as many of the ginning and pressing factories commenced working for the current season.

One trade union with a membership of 30, was registered during the month.

Conciliation proceedings were held in 18 cases out of which 16 were successful. Of these, 7 related to discharge of workers, 1 each to dearness allowance, implementation of award and bonus and the remaining 8 to miscellaneous causes.

During the month 31 complaints were investigated by Labour Officers. Of these, 5 related to payment of overtime, 6 to discharge and re-instatement, 3 to working hours, 3 to leave with wages, 2 to notice pay, 2 to compensation and the remaining 10 to miscellaneous causes.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

April, 1951

Twenty tripartite meetings were held by the Conciliation Officers for settling industrial disputes and amicable settlement was arrived at in 18 cases.

Six trade unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act and registrations in respect of 5 trade unions were cancelled for contravening the provisions of the Act.

During the month under review, 236 complaints were investigated ; of these, 70 related to wages, 63 to dismissals and discharges, 39 to bonus ; 11 to maternity benefit, 10 to wages and dearness allowance, 6 to leave allowance, 5 to ill-treatment, 2 each to compensation and victimization and the remaining 28 to miscellaneous causes.

UTTAR PRADESH

April, 1951

The general labour situation in the State remained disturbed due to bank strikes, shortage of soda ash in the glass factories, etc. Sugar factories in the State stopped their crushing season of 1950-51. There was, however, considerable improvement in the situation of play-offs.

VINDHYA PRADESH

April, 1951

The Statistics Officer of the State has been appointed as Statistics Authority under Section 4 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

The Chief Commissioner has ordered the constitution of an Industrial Tribunal for the State.

One complaint relating to retrenchment was investigated during the month under report.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SCHEMES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1951

The Employment Exchanges placed as many as 35,396 persons in employment during April 1951. The average level of monthly placements has, therefore, been maintained, notwithstanding the recent curtailment of activities in some Exchange areas.

During the month, 1,13,437 persons were registered for employment assistance as against 1,12,904 in March. Of those registered, 8,646 were ex-Service personnel, 10,992 displaced persons and 3,961 were discharged Government employees.

The number of vacancies notified by employers during the month was 41,813 ; of these 15,949, were by Union and State Government establishments, and 25,864 by private employers.

The number of employers who used the Exchanges during April was 6,387. Of these, 55.8 per cent. were private employers. While the support given to the Employment Exchanges by private employers has remained more or less steady, the support from local bodies is not quite satisfactory. A special survey has revealed that Local Administrations such as District Boards, Municipalities, etc., had notified only 8,775 vacancies to the Exchanges during the year 1950. Out of these, 6,471 or 73.7 per cent. were filled by the Exchanges.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT ON LABOUR

The following questions asked in the Parliament of India during the recent Session are reproduced below with their replies :—

Starred Question No. 3783

Loans for Industrial Housing

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what is the total amount given by Government to the various States by way of loan towards the Industrial Housing Scheme for 1949-50 and 1950-51 ?
- (b) How many houses have so far been completed and how many are expected to be completed by the close of the year 1951 ?
- (c) What are the terms under which the loans were given to the States and is a check maintained as to how these amounts are spent ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 3783

- (a) No funds were allotted in 1949-50 as the scheme had not by then been made final. In 1950-51, a sum of Rs. one crore was advanced to various State Governments.
- (b) So far 1,268 houses have been completed, while 1,177 houses are expected to be completed by the close of the calendar year 1951.
- (c) The conditions of the advance of the loans are :—
 - (1) one-third of the cost of the houses will be advanced by the States themselves or the employers sponsored by them ;
 - (2) the houses will be constructed according to the plans and specifications approved by the Government of India ;
 Progress Reports are obtained from the States concerned in order to watch the progress of the work and the expenditure of loans advanced to them by the Centre.

Starred Question No. 3923

Agreement with I. L. O. for Technical Assistance

- (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether an agreement has been entered into by Government with the I. L. O. for technical assistance ?

(b) What is the type of technical help that India expects from I. L. O.?

Reply to Starred Question No. 3923

- (a) Yes. A basic agreement between the I. L. O. and the Government of India was signed on the 26th April, 1951.
- (b) The Government of India would, under the terms of the Agreement, be able to obtain the services of Experts to advise the competent authorities in India on labour problems, to assist such authorities in the implementation of recommendations accepted by them and to participate in the organisation and execution of training schemes. The assistance may also take the form of provision of Fellowships or other arrangements for study and training abroad.

Starred Question No. 4124

Paid Holidays to Industrial Employees

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :—

- (a) the number of paid holidays granted to the industrial employees; and
- (b) the number of other holidays.

Reply to Starred Question No. 4124

- (a) In Government Industrial Undertakings the total number of paid holidays (including casual leave) varies between 12 and 95 in a year. In private undertakings on the available information the number of such holidays varies between 23 and 39 in a year.
- (b) In addition to above, most of the private undertakings grant to their employees casual or sick leave either on half pay or without pay. Sick leave is mostly granted to the extent of 15 days on half pay and casual leave of 10 days without pay.

Starred Question No. 4105

Agricultural Labour Enquiry

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :—

- (a) whether all the three stages of Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted by Government have been completed;
- (b) if so, whether the reports have been tabulated and published; and
- (c) whether the material has been forwarded to the various State Governments with instructions to take up the next step, in view of the report submitted by the sub-committee appointed by the Planning Commission.

Reply to Starred Question No. 4105.

- (a) The first two stages of the enquiry—viz., the General Village Survey and the General Family Survey—have been completed. The third stage—the Intensive Family Survey—has been completed in certain States and will be completed in others within the next two or three months.

- (b) The publication of the report on the first stage is under consideration. The publication of the reports on the other stages and the main report will be taken up when the relevant data have been tabulated.
- (c) Yes. The material collected during the first stage of the agricultural labour enquiry has been forwarded to all State Governments to enable them to fix minimum wages in agriculture. The attention of the State Governments has also been invited to the views of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Planning Commission.

Starred Question No. 4450

Agreement between Managements and Employees of Banks

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether any agreement has been reached between the banks and their employees after the invalidation of the Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) Award by the Supreme Court ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 4450.

The only agreement arrived at between the parties as a result of a recent conference is to refer some of the outstanding disputes to a conciliation board. The employers have also generally agreed not to disturb the salary scales, allowances and hours of work which were prevalent on the 1st April 1951.

Starred Question No. 4718

Minimum Wages in Mica Mines

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :—

- (a) whether Government have taken steps to fix labour wages under the Minimum Wages Act in Mica fields in view of the fact that the Conciliation Award of 1948 is due to expire in July next ;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

Reply to Starred Question No. 4718

- (a) The State Governments are the Appropriate Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to fix minimum rates of wages in mica factories in the ' Employment in any Mica Works'. As regards mica mines, the Central Government is the Appropriate Government under the enactment. In order to avoid duality of control and to fix the responsibility of implementing the provisions of the Act in mica works and in mica factories on a single agency, the Central Government, with the concurrence of the Governments of Madras, Bihar and Ajmer delegated to them the powers of the Central Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (b) The Government of Madras have published draft proposals under Section 5(1)(b) of the Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. The Governments of Bihar and Ajmer have constituted Committees under Section 5(1)(a) for advising them to fix minimum rates of wages in the Employment in any mica works. It is hoped that minimum rates will be fixed in the near future.

BANK DISPUTES*

APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF CONCILIATION

Consequent on the setting aside of the award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) by the Supreme Court on the ground that the award was without jurisdiction, the Government of India have, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 and clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, constituted a Board of Conciliation consisting of the following persons for promoting a settlement of the dispute between the parties :

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Shri A. N. Sen, Retired Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta— <i>Chairman.</i> | |
| (2) Shri H. C. Captain | <i>Members</i> |
| (3) Shri S. B. Dutt | |
| (4) Shri G. G. Mehta | |
| (5) Shri T. S. Ramanujam | |

In all 28 matters have been referred to the Board. Among these the principal ones are :

1. Rules for fitting the existing staff into the revised scales of pay.
2. Provident fund, including the rate of contribution and the rate of interest.
3. Gratuity, including whether it should be compulsory or *ex-gratia*? Does the scheme recommended by Shri B. B. Singh for the United Provinces in his award need revision ?
4. Pension, including the question whether any pension scheme should be introduced in banks having Provident Fund and/or Gratuity Schemes.
5. Insurance against old age, sickness, death or injury from accident in the course of the discharge of duties.
6. Leave rules.
7. Hours of work and overtime.
8. Recognition of the All India Bank Employees' Association and/or its Constituent Units.
9. Method of recruitment, terms and conditions of service and procedure for termination of employment or for taking other disciplinary action.
10. Retrenchment and victimisation cases dealt with by the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) and the cases arising out of the recent strike in the Punjab National Bank.
11. Travelling allowance, conveyance allowance, halting allowance and joining time on transfer.
12. Absorption of Bharat Bank Employees in the Punjab National Bank Ltd., and their service conditions.
13. Rules regarding promotions.
14. Works Committees and/or Conciliation Board.
15. Standing orders regulating the conditions of service of bank employees and the procedure in making amendments to them.

*Ministry of Labour Notification No. LR-92 (9) dated 22nd May 1951, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 22nd May, 1951.

FOREIGN

PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

I. L. O. SURVEY*

Systems of payment by results are known to be applied in the building industry of a number of European countries. They are particularly widespread in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Scandinavian countries ; they are fairly general in Finland, Greece, Netherlands and the United Kingdom ; and they are found to a small extent in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

There are three main types of systems of payment by results in operation in various countries : piece-work systems ; bonus systems ; and contract systems. Sometimes, more than one system will be in use, depending on the nature of the work. Under the contract system, which is applied more particularly in Bulgaria and the Scandinavian countries, workers are guaranteed specified rates of wages for every hour worked, but are paid according to the amount of work done. The piece rates for the different operations are set out in detailed lists, which in the Scandinavian countries are the subject of collective bargaining, and in Bulgaria of legislation. The procedure followed in the elaboration and application of the list for house-building in Sweden, which contains some 10,000 different rates and regulations, is typical of that in the other North European countries and to some extent in the Netherlands.

The systems of payment by results have in practice proved satisfactory both from the employers' and from the workers' point of view and have been successful in raising output in varying degrees. The Danish employers' organisation stated that the piece-work system had resulted in increased efficiency. Further, the detailed price lists, by rendering local negotiations on piece-rates prior to commencement of a job unnecessary had improved labour relations. In Finland, it was felt that the current piece-work system, which had been the result of a lengthy period of trial and error, was despite its shortcomings, satisfactory to both employers and workers. The piece rates were such that a skilled worker working at a "normal piece-work speed" (naturally higher than that on time work) could earn from 50 to 100 per cent. more than on time work. The Report of the Employers' organisations in Sweden mentioned the following advantages and disadvantages of that country's system of payment by results.

Advantages.—(i) The system is conducive to high working intensity. (ii) Rates are fixed in advance. The contractor knows what to base his calculations on. No negotiations between employer and operative are necessary.

* This is a summary of an article published in the January 1951 issue of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva). In this article information has been given regarding the extent to which the systems of payment by results in the construction industry are applied, the nature of such systems in operation in various countries and the results obtained.

at the site. (iii) Quantity surveys and calculation of wages are now done practically without the co-operation of the site manager, whose work is thus lightened. Operatives themselves have an interest in keeping up production. The number of foremen can be reduced.

Disadvantages.—(i) It is difficult to reduce wage costs by the introduction of new methods. Piece rates are admittedly based on certain given assumptions as regards methods and machinery, but in practice it is difficult to get rates reduced for simplification of work such as by the employment of better machinery. (ii) The great difference in earnings between piece work and a normal hourly wage makes it difficult to get operatives to work by the hour. (iii) Thus even if operatives are against working a large number of hours on day work, they have a great interest in obtaining day work on more or less fictitious grounds. To supervise all details of the work and account for the time correctly is impossible. There are thus daily discussions between the foreman and a representative appointed by the operatives at the conclusion of work about how much time shall be paid by results and how much by the hour. (iv) A serious drawback in payment by results is that quality tends to fall off. The operatives are out to produce as much as possible. This drawback is particularly noticeable in the more manual types of work. (v) This system generally produces a certain lack of flexibility in the carrying out of work. The various teams of operatives are really to be considered as sub-contractors. The piece-rate list and the collective agreement are their contract. A co-ordination of the work of the different teams so as to eliminate interruptions and arrange for the different jobs to proceed precisely in the order and at the time most suitable for the whole is often impossible to achieve.

In the United Kingdom a Committee was appointed by the Minister of Health in June 1947 to investigate the cost of house building. The Second Report of this Committee submitted in February 1950 drew some important conclusions as to the effect of the incentive schemes. The incentive schemes, introduced following the October 1947 agreement, have varied in extent from one area to another. The incentives agreement was of an experimental character and subject to review after two years. The Committee came to the conclusion that during the experimental period of 2 years a definite saving in man-hours has usually been associated with the operation of incentive schemes. It estimated that since 1947 the total reduction in man-hours for a given type of house is on an average 13 per cent.—equivalent to some 400 man-hours for the 1949 typical house. As an illustration the Committee gave the following figures which show the effect of various factors in a typical case in which a saving of 350 man-hours has been coupled with a bonus payment of £35.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Wages equivalent of 350 man-hours | 48 | £ |
| Labour on-cost equivalent of 350 man-hours | 5 | £ |
| Reduction in overheads and plant charges by more rapid completion | 8 | £ |
| <i>Less—</i> | | |
| Bonus paid | 35 | £ |
| Cost of administering incentive scheme | 11 | £ |
| | | 15 |
| Net saving per house | | |

The Ministry of Works carried out a pilot investigation into productivity in the house construction industry in England and Wales during 1949, and although the survey was based on a comparatively small sample of 163 contracts and did not cover the whole of the country, its results are nevertheless of considerable interest, and represent an attempt to measure by sampling techniques the national level of productive efficiency, the changes which have occurred therein and the effect of such factors as incentive payments, size of contract, site organisation and the use of mechanical plant on the rate of output and costs of construction.

The conclusions drawn concerning the effects of incentive payments on productivity and costs were that a saving in man-hours which more than offset the additional labour cost resulted from the payment of bonus and that total costs appeared to be reduced by more than the net saving in labour cost. The Working Party on Building also received evidence from various sources indicating that incentive schemes have been a means of increasing productivity and lowering building costs. The Party, however, observed that the successful adoption of incentive schemes would depend on the acceptance of certain principles. These are that the scheme is readily understood by the operatives, that the bonus is linked with output, that production or the tasks are properly planned, that realistic targets are set having regard to the site conditions, and that during the period of the work the employee can compare his output with the target.

34TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE INDIAN DELEGATION

The Indian Delegation to the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference which opened at Geneva on the 6th June 1951 was composed of the following persons :—

Government Delegates—

- (1) The Hon'ble Shri H. Sitarama Reddi, Minister for Land Revenue and Labour, Government of Madras (Leader of the Delegation).
- (2) Shri V. K. R. Menon, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
- (3) Shri N. K. David, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Labour Department, Bombay (Alternate Delegate and Adviser).

Employers' Delegate—

Shri N. H. Tata, Tata Sons Ltd, Bombay.

Workers' Delegate—

Shri Hariharnath Shastri, M.P., General Secretary, Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.

Shri Sadashiva Prasad, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi acted as Secretary of the Delegation.

The Delegation was also accompanied by a number of Advisers.

REVIEW OF AMERICAN LABOR IN 1950

During the first half of the year 1950, employment and business activities were already expanding after the 1949 recession. The substantial recovery

from this recession is illustrated by an increase of more than a fifth in the volume of industrial production from the July 1949 low point to June 1950. Nearly 2 million more members of the civilian labour force had jobs in June 1950 than a year earlier, and 729,000 more wage earners were employed in factories alone. The factory lay-off rate fell from 25 per thousand workers in June 1949 to 9 per thousand in June 1950. The average work-week was also longer. Unions continued to make substantial gains in collective bargaining, notably in numerous contractual provisions for non-wage benefits, such as retirement pay, health and welfare insurance and paid vacations. Inter-union collaboration made substantial progress.

The invasion of South Korea on June 25 and subsequent large-scale Chinese intervention in November changed the whole situation during the second half of the year and initiated far-reaching emergency measures of outstanding significance to labor. These centered on manpower and the most effective employment of workers, the limiting of production for ordinary civilian use and the working out of price, wage, credit, and tax policies to check inflation.

Industrial production rose rapidly after June 1950, the seasonally adjusted index for October being 9 per cent. higher than in June. The number of hired workers employed in non-agricultural establishments was nearly 2 million larger in October than in June, and the increase in manufacturing alone was 1,150,000, largely non-seasonal. This large increase in the number of hired workers and a considerably longer average work-week added substantially to total wages and salaries independently of changes in rates of pay. The increase from all causes from October 1949 to October 1950 was 15 per cent. Profits, including amounts not distributed as dividends, were far greater in the third quarter of 1950 than in the same period of 1949; figures for 200 manufacturing corporations show a rise of 55 per cent.

The international crisis and the accelerated national defense program gave rise to a few problems more perplexing than the checking of inflation. Some prices were forced up by rising labor cost, but wholesale prices generally outran wages. The index of wholesale prices of all commodities rose by 47 per cent. in 1949, over the figures of 1945. The index of wholesale prices of all commodities other than farm products rose by 51 per cent. In comparison, factory hourly earnings, broadly representative of wage changes, rose by only 37 per cent. Productivity also rose since 1945 and the increased output per hour of work has tended to check the rise in labor cost per unit of output.

The Defense Program was started with the passage of the Defense Production Act on September 8. The executive order of September 9 allocated to various agencies the functions authorised by the Act. The Office of Defense Mobilisation was created as a central co-ordinating agency by an executive order of December 15, accompanying the proclamation of national emergency. The handling of public policy in relation to manpower was assigned by the President to the Department of Labor. The Office of Defense Man-power, created by the Secretary of Labor on September 29, was directed to make co-ordinated use of the Department's administrative and statistical facilities, centering in adaptations of the Employment Service. In the manpower program, as in other phases of national policy, it was necessary to deal with limited emergency needs while at the same time planning for the contingency of full-scale mobilisation. The Secretary of Labor also set up an inter-depart-

mental manpower committee, a management labor advisory committee, and a women's advisory committee. The Defense Production Act of September 8 authorised voluntary agreements to restrain price and wage increases and also provided for Federal regulatory measures if voluntary methods proved to be unworkable. Under the Act, the President on October 7 appointed an Economic Stabilization Administrator, and later, a Wage Stabilization Board and a Director of Price Stabilization under the general direction of the Economic Stabilization Administrator.

The upward trends during 1950 in respect of production, employment and prices caused renewed emphasis on wage rates. Factory hourly earnings exclusive of over-time were 10 cents higher in November 1950 than a year earlier. The wage movement was accelerated after June by rising prices, brisk demand for workers and talk of wage and price controls. The index of consumers' prices, after two years of comparative stability, rose by 2.2 per cent. between February and June and 3.2 per cent. between June and November.

Many employers granted the requests of unions for reopening of wage negotiations before they were required to do so by the terms of their agreements. Unions had generally avoided the tying of wages to changes in the cost of living. Another characteristic of many collective agreements negotiated in 1949-50 was the extended life of agreements. This tendency was in part a result of the adoption of flexible wage adjustment provisions. It was also influenced by the recent increases in permanent pension and insurance arrangements, even though these are often embodied in separate agreements. (Abstracted from the *Monthly Labor Review*, February, 1951).

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST IN PERIODICALS

Important articles of labour interest, published in the periodicals received in the Labour Bureau, are mentioned below:—

United Nations Bulletin (*United Nations, Lake Success, New York, U.S.A.*).—*1st April 1951*—Alleged Violations of Trade Union Rights: Economic and Social Council's Action on Complaints.

International Labour Review (*International Labour Office, Geneva*).—*February, 1951*—(i) The Status of Domestic work in the United States, by Dorothy M. Ellioff; (ii) The Claim for a £10 Basic Wage in Australia, by Dr. J. E. Isacc; (iii) An Outline of the Social and Economic Structure of Iran by M. A. Djamalzadeh; and (iv) Recreation of North African Workers employed in France.

Ministry of Labour Gazette (*U. K. Ministry of Labour, London*).—*April, 1951*—(i) Payment of Wages for Holidays; (ii) Economic Survey for 1951; and (iii) Wage Incentive Schemes.

Monthly Labor Review (*U. S. Department of Labor, Washington*).—*March, 1951*—(i) Elements of Soviet Labour Law; (ii) Trends in Consumer Metal-Goods Industries, 1939-50; (iii) Salary Trends of City Public School Teachers, 1925-49; and (iv) Work Injuries in 1950.

Labor Information Bulletin (*U. S. Department of Labor, Washington*).—*March 1951*—(i) Labour Relations in Alaska; and (ii) Skilled Worker Shortages increasing in many Areas.

Labour Gazette (*Department of Labour, Ottawa, Canada*).—*March 1951*—(i) Formation of National Advisory Council on Manpower; (ii) Coal and Metal Mining Industry Wages, Hours and Working Conditions; and (iii) Histadrut (the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel)—Its origin, structure and functions.

Employment News (*Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi*).—*May, 1951*—(i) Employment Trends: What Employment Exchange Statistics Reveal by Dr. B. Natarajan; (ii) Employment Seekers and the Labour Market: West Bengal Region; (iii) Employment in Plantations: North India; and (iv) The National Employment Organisation by A. B. Vaidya.

Labour Gazette (*Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information), Bombay*).—*March 1951*—(i) Employment Trends in Bombay State: 1925-1949; (ii) Labour Courts—Review of Decision for the Quarter ending 30th September 1950; (iii) Mofussil Labour and Wages in Bombay State, 1949-50; and (iv) Working Class Cost of Living Index in Bombay City, 1950.

Mysore Labour Gazette (*Department of Labour, Mysore*) *March 1951*.—(i) A Call unto Humanity: Exploitation must end by Shri Jagjivan Ram; and (ii) Industrial Rehabilitation in Britain by Halen Dunt.

The Worker (Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Bombay).—15th May 1951—
 (i) Task before I. L. O. (Editorial) ; (ii) A New Phase in the Indian Labour Movement by G. Mapara ; (iii) I. C. F. T. U. and Regional Organisation, (iv) I. L. O. at work by V. V. Ranade ; and (v) Trade Union Unity.

Industrial Relations (Indian Institute of Personnel Management, (Calcutta).—March-April 1951—(i) Employers' view of the Role of Personnel Officers ; (ii) State Intervention in Industrial Relations in the U. S. A. ; (iii) State Intervention in Industrial Relations in the U. K. ; (iv) The Human Approach to the Worker ; and (v) Role of Supervisors in Prevention of Accidents.

*Indian Textile Journal (Bombay).—April, 1951—*Development Programme of Cotton Textile Industry : Planning Commission Members meet Textile Committee.

*The Review of Economists and Statistics (Harvard University Press, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).—February 1951—*Meaning and Measurement of "Full" or "Maximum" Employment by Thomas K. Hitch.

Capital (Calcutta)—May, 1951.—

- (a) 3rd May : Indian Engineering Industry.
- (b) 17th May : India's Housing shortage.
- (c) 24th May : Labour Ministry's Activities in 1950-51.

Commerce (Bombay)—May, 1951.—

(a) 5th May : (i) The Headaches of our Engineering Industries ; (ii) Labour Inefficiency ; (iii) Coal Mining Methods in U. S. ; I. L. O. Committee to Study shortly ; and (iv) Measures to Rehabilitate Retrenched Personnel : Recommendations of Development Sub-Committee Outlined.

(b) 12th May : (i) Invalidation of Bank Award and After and (ii) Textile Working Party Meets Again.

(c) 19th May : (i) Employees' State Insurance ; and (ii) The State and Industrial Relations by A. C. Chhatrapati.

(d) 26th May : (i) Trend of Prices in 1950-51 ; (ii) I. L. O. Committee on Coal Mines ; and (iii) A World Survey of Construction Industry.

Eastern Economist (New Delhi)—25th May, 1951.—(i) New Bottlenecks in Production ; and (ii) Income and Expenditure in Trade Unions.

ADDITIONS TO THE LABOUR BUREAU, LIBRARY

May, 1951

The following publications were added to the Labour Bureau Library during the month of May, 1951.

OFFICIAL

India

1. *Report on an Enquiry into the Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Village Vandalur in Madras State, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, pp. 73, Rs. 1-10-0 or 2s. 6d.*

2. *Labour Welfare Facilities in India Adjudged from International Standards*, with a foreword by the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, 1950, pp. 14.

3. *First Report of the National Income Committee, April, 1951*, issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 1951, pp. 102.

4. *Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Belt Fasteners Industry, Bombay, 1950*, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi, Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1950, pp. iii+40, Rs. 1-8-0.

5. *Agricultural Legislation in India*, issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, 1950, Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1951.

Vol. I—Regulations of Money-Lending, pp. vii+201, Rs. 4-14-0 or 7s. 9d.

Vol. II—Consolidation of Holdings, pp. ix+80, Rs. 1-4-0 or 2s.

6. *Standardisation of Methods of Collection of Prices, Technical Report No. 1*, Provincial Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal, 1950, pp. 92.

7. *The Hyderabad Mines Regulation, No. XVII of 1935-F (1950 A.D.)*, Department of Mines, Government of Hyderabad, Government Press, Hyderabad Deccan, 1950, pp. 24, Rs. 1-8-0.

8. *Travancore-Cochin Government : Administration Report of the Labour Department for the Period between 15th August, 1949 and 31st March, 1950*, The Superintendent, Government Press, Ermakulam, 1951, pp. ii+75.

9. Central Board of Revenue : *All-India Income-Tax Revenue Statistics for the Year 1948-49, (Including Annual Excess Profits Tax Statistical Statements Nos. I, II, and III up to 31st March 1949)*, the Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1950, pp. ii+128, Rs. 8/10/-.

U. K.

1. *Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, for the Year 1949*, (CMD 8155), Ministry of Labour and National Service, His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1951, pp. 218, 4s. 6d.

2. *Wage Incentive Schemes : Industrial Relations Handbook, Supplement No. 4*, Ministry of Labour and National Service, His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1951, pp. 43, 1s. 6d.

Mauritius

1. *Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Unrest on Sugar Estates in Mauritius, 1937*, R. W. Brooks Government Printer, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1938, pp. xxiii+253, Rs. 5/-.

2. *Report on the Tea Industry of Mauritius*, by Captain E. G. B. De Mo-bray, C.B.E., R. N. (retd.), Government printer, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1947, pp. 39, Re. 1/-.

Ceylon

1. *Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour for 1950*, April, 1951, Government Publications Bureau, Colombo, pp. 94, Rs. 1-9-0.

UNOFFICIAL

India

1. *Role of Private Enterprise in India, in Retrospect and Prospect*, by A. C. Sampath Aenger, Employers' Association, 15, Park Street, Calcutta-16, pp. 28, Re. 1/-.
2. *Second Annual Report for the Year ending 30th June, 1950, the Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Association*, Nagpur, pp. 143.
3. *Statistical Analysis of Prices received and Prices Paid by the Farmer in the Punjab, 1949-1950*, by Om Prakash, M.A., the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, (India), Publication No. 10, 1950, Ludhiana, pp. 43, Re. 1/-/-.
4. *Survey of Small Holding Cultivation in Kangra District*, by B. D. Talib, M.A., the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, (India), Publication No. 11, Ludhiana, 1951, pp. 63, Rs. 1/8/-.
5. *Readings in Agricultural Economics—Nature and Scope*, The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Esplanade Mansion, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, pp. 159, Rs. 5/-.
6. *Relief Measures in Favour of Low-Income Farmers in Europe*, by Sigmund V. Frauendorfer, M.A., The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Esplanade Mansions, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, pp. 50, 2/8/-.

I.L.O.

1. *International Labour Organization—Coal Mines Committee, Fourth Session, Geneva, May, 1951* : General Report, Report I, First item on the Agenda, pp. 105.
2. *Fourth Conference of American State Members of the International Labour Organisation, Montevideo, April-May 1949, Records of Proceedings*, International Labour Office, Genoa, 1951, pp. xxiii+289.
3. *Summary of Reports on Unratified Conventions and on Recommendations (Article 19 of the Constitution)*, Thirty-Fourth Session, Third Item on the Agenda, Report III (Part II), International Labour Office, Geneva, 1951, pp. 86.
4. *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (Articles 19 and 22 of the Constitution)*, Thirty-Fourth Session, Third Item on the Agenda, Report III (Part IV), International Labour Office, Geneva, 1951, pp. 56.
5. *Methods of Labour Productivity Statistics*, International Labour Office Geneva, 1951, pp. iv+136, 4s. 6d.
6. *Report of the Director-General*, Thirty-Fourth Session, Geneva, 1951, First item on the Agenda, Report I, International Labour Office, Geneva 1951, pp. vi + 154.

STATISTICS

| | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| EMPLOYMENT— | |
| Employment in Factories | 953 |
| Employment in Factories, 1949, by Industry | 954 |
| Employment in the Cotton Mill Industry | 962 |
| Number of Cotton Mills Working One or More Shifts | 963 |
| WAGES AND EARNINGS— | |
| Wages Paid to Factory Workers | 964 |
| Average Annual Earnings of Factory Workers | 964 |
| Minimum Wages in the Cotton Mill Industry | 965 |
| INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES— | |
| Industrial Disputes in India since 1939 | 966 |
| Industrial Disputes in India during April 1951 | 967 |
| COST OF LIVING— | |
| Working Class Cost of living and Food Index Numbers in India | 970 |
| Labour Bureau Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers | 971 |
| Cost of Living Index Numbers for Low-paid Employees at different Mufassal Centres in Madras | 982 |
| Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in Rangoon | 982 |
| Cost of Living Index Numbers in Foreign Countries | 983 |
| RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES— | |
| Movement of Retail Prices, April 1951 | 984 |
| Retail Price Index Numbers, Rural Centres | 985 |
| Retail Price Index Numbers, Urban Centres | 986 |
| Index Numbers of Rural Prices in the Madras State | 988 |
| All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices | 988 |
| EMPLOYMENT SERVICE— | |
| Employment Exchange Statistics | 989 |
| Training Statistics | 990 |
| ABSENTEEISM— | |
| Absenteeism in Manufacturing Industries in India | 991 |
| Absenteeism in Manufacturing, Mining and Plantation Industries in Mysore State. | 993 |

Employment

[The object in giving the following table is to publish up-to-date information on factory employment in respect of each of the States as and when it is available without waiting for the returns from the other States.]

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES*

| State | Average daily number of workers employed† | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 1939 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950‡ |
| | First half | | | | | | |
| Ajmer | 13,330 | 15,877 | 15,789 | 15,884 | 15,877 | 15,380 | 16,337 |
| Assam | 52,003 | 58,070 | 53,161 | 56,119 | 59,563 | 61,132 | 47,811 |
| Bihar | 95,988 | 168,408 | 138,990 | 136,834 | 148,208 | 155,334@ | 150,580 |
| Bombay | 466,040 | 735,774 | 680,896 | 702,465 | 737,460 | 789,463 | 771,338 |
| Coorg | 14 | 27 | 53 | 117 | 74 | 82 | 266 |
| Delhi | 17,400 | 36,870 | 33,349 | 31,320 | 36,894 | 38,806 | 41,055 |
| Madhya Pra- desh | 64,494 | 110,263 | 101,355 | 97,219 | 101,646 | 96,273 | 104,294 |
| Madras | 197,266 | 279,176 | 262,292 | 276,586 | 288,722 | 323,950 | 348,051 |
| Orissa | 5,371 | 7,427 | 7,443 | 10,592 | 12,329 | 13,359 | 13,678 |
| Punjab | 22,468 | 44,759 | 41,626 | 37,486 | 36,625 | 39,364 | 42,612 |
| Uttar Pra- desh | 159,733 | 276,463 | 257,140 | 240,396 | 242,083 | 233,837 | 238,415 |
| West Bengal | 532,930 | 702,964 | 663,087 | 667,626 | 678,701 | 665,008 | \$ |
| Andaman & Nicobar Is. | § | § | § | 2,065 | 2,019 | 2,000 | 1,686 |
| Total | 1,626,942 | 2,430,083 | 2,255,181 | 2,274,689 | 2,360,201 | 2,433,988 | |

* Covers factories subject to the Factories Act.

† Obtained by totalling the figures of average daily employment for all factories.

‡ Provisional.

§ Returns not received.

|| Figures relate to the pro-partition Province of Assam.

¶ Estimated.

@ Revised

Source—Annual Reports on the Working of the Factories Act and half-yearly returns furnished by the State Governments.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949, BY INDUSTRY

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Government and Local Fund Factories.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Clothing . . . | — | — | 546 | — | — | — | — |
| Breweries and Distillries . | — | — | 121 | 206 | — | — | 10 |
| Carpentry . . . | — | — | — | 195 | — | 305 | — |
| Cotton Mills . . . | — | 76 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dockyards . . . | — | — | — | 5,773 | — | — | — |
| Electrical Engineering . | — | — | — | 466 | — | — | 102 |
| Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations. | 209 | — | 1,000 | 846 | — | 557 | — |
| General Engineering . . | — | 262 | 1,641 | 6,870 | — | 892 | 2,531 |
| Coach Building and Motor Car Repairing. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Forage Presses . . . | — | — | — | 78 | — | — | — |
| Gas Works . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mints | — | — | — | 1,004 | — | — | — |
| Ordnance Factories . . | — | — | 304 | 27,637 | — | 6,358 | 8,377 |
| Paper Mills . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Printing Presses . . . | 114 | 282 | 891 | 6,359 | — | 1,437 | 512 |
| Railway Workshops . . | 7,314 | 1,807 | 11,810 | 26,234 | — | — | 1,237 |
| Tramways | — | — | — | 1,257 | — | 95 | — |
| Saw Mills | — | — | — | 166 | — | — | 112 |
| Stone Dressing . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tanneries | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Leather and Shoes . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Telegraphs | — | — | — | 431 | — | 71 | 2,142 |
| Water Pumping Stations . | — | — | 78 | 472 | — | 614 | 171 |
| Woollen Mills | — | — | 602 | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | — | — | 204 | 2,000 | — | — | 22 |
| Total—Govt. and Local Fund Factories . . | 7,637 | 2,517 | 17,377 | 80,103 | — | 10,222 | 15,211 |

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949, BY INDUSTRY—*contd.*

| Madras | Orissa | Punjab | Uttar Pradesh | West Bengal | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Total 1949 | Total 1948 | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | | <i>Government and Local Fund Factories.</i> |
| 243 | — | — | 3,131 | — | — | 3,920 | 2,810 | Clothing. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 467 | 484 | Breweries and Distilleries. |
| 305 | — | — | 295 | — | — | 1,100 | 531 | Carpentry. |
| 646 | — | — | 137 | 26 | — | 865 | 1,213 | Cotton Mills. |
| 1,095 | — | — | — | 2,236 | 110 | 9,214 | 9,699 | Dockyards. |
| 2,071 | — | — | — | 1,940 | — | 4,582 | 3,503 | Electrical Engineering. |
| 282 | 24 | 147 | 1,256 | 465 | — | 4,486 | 3,772 | Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations. |
| 2,727 | 338 | 1,555 | 4,010 | 4,666 | — | 26,451 | 22,896 | General Engineering |
| — | — | — | — | 164 | — | 164 | 163 | Coach Building and Motor Car Repairing. |
| 61 | — | — | 169 | — | — | 311 | 461 | Forge Presses. |
| 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | Gas Works. |
| — | — | — | — | 1,577 | — | 3,481 | 4,292 | Mints. |
| 3,655 | — | 1,010 | 22,173 | 14,466 | — | 84,300 | 74,230 | Ordnance Factories. |
| 300 | — | — | 34 | — | — | 334 | 27 | Paper Mills. |
| 411 | 334 | 248 | 3,756 | 3,429 | — | 16,571 | 17,180 | Printing Presses. |
| 14,832 | 706 | 1,544 | 13,134 | 27,701 | — | 106,508 | 116,002 | Railway Workshops. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,355 | 1,210 | Tramways. |
| — | — | — | 87 | 135 | 1,800 | 2,307 | 2,178 | Saw Mills. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Stone Dressing |
| — | — | — | — | 52 | — | 52 | 44 | Tanneries. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 339 | Leather and Shoes. |
| — | — | — | — | 2,495 | — | 5,070 | 4,373 | Telegraphs |
| 131 | — | — | 502 | 1,125 | — | 3,083 | 2,840 | Water Pumping Stations. |
| 49 | — | 76 | — | — | — | 727 | 658 | Woollen Mills |
| 2,030 | — | 13 | 3,946 | 3,742 | — | 12,062 | 9,719 | Miscellaneous |
| 28,563 | 1,402 | 4,623 | 53,569 | 64,221 | 1,910 | 287,755 | 270,674 | Total—Govt. and Local Fund Factories. |

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949, BY INDUSTRY—contd.

| 1 | Ajmer | Assam | Bihar | Bombay | Coorg | Delhi | Madhya Pradesh |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|
| ALL OTHER FACTORIES | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Textiles</i> | | | | | | | |
| Cotton (Spg., Wvg. and other Factories.) | 5,121 | — | 1,736 | 416,865 | — | 14,423 | 30,622 |
| Hosiery . . . | 122 | 35 | 280 | 1,908 | — | 529 | 113 |
| Jute Mills . . . | — | — | 6,232 | — | — | — | 922 |
| Silk Mills . . . | — | — | 193 | 16,083 | — | — | — |
| Woollen Mills . . . | — | — | — | 5,557 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous . . . | — | — | — | 17,883 | — | 763 | — |
| Total . . | 5,243 | 35 | 8,441 | 458,296 | — | 15,705 | 31,635 |
| <i>Engineering</i> | | | | | | | |
| Coach Building and Motor Car Repairing. | 16 | 455 | 848 | 6,840 | — | 806 | 417 |
| Electrical Engineering . | — | — | 1,397 | 1,207 | — | — | — |
| Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations. | 76 | 235 | 1,665 | 1,835 | — | 49 | 1,256 |
| General Engineering . . | 24 | 1,058 | 7,870 | 22,641 | — | 3,157 | 1,181 |
| Petroleum Installations, Kerosene Tinning and Packing. | — | — | 42 | 3,360 | — | — | — |
| Metal Stamping . . | — | — | — | 7,638 | — | — | — |
| Railway Workshops . . | — | 33 | 55 | 523 | — | — | — |
| Ship Building and Engineering. | — | — | 373 | 4,195 | — | — | — |
| Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery. | — | — | 378 | 2,651 | — | — | — |
| Tramway Works . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous . . . | — | — | 536 | 9,484 | — | 810 | 580 |
| Total . . | 116 | 1,781 | 13,164 | 60,374 | — | 4,861 | 3,434 |
| <i>Minerals and Metals</i> | | | | | | | |
| Foundries . . . | 25 | — | 2,075 | 3,334 | — | 802 | — |
| Iron and Steel Smelting and Steel Rolling Mills. | — | — | 32,505 | 90 | — | 91 | — |
| Lead Smelting and Lead Rolling Mills. | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — |
| Petroleum Refineries . . | — | 1,435 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 21 | 86 | 18,173 | 4,263 | — | — | — |
| Total . . | 46 | 1,521 | 52,753 | 7,701 | — | 807 | — |

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949, BY INDUSTRY—*contd.*

| Madras | Orissa | Punjab | Uttar Pradesh | West Bengal | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Total 1949 | Total 1948 | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| 91,859 | 676 | 3,435 | 56,747 | 30,941 | — | 652,424 | 643,981 | <i>ALL OTHER FACTORIES.</i> <i>Textiles.</i> Cotton (Spg., Wvg. and other Factories.) |
| 2,125 | 89 | 1,327 | 596 | 1,978 | — | 9,102 | 8,082 | Hosiery. |
| 7,108 | — | — | 6,852 | 301,047 | — | 322,150 | 329,429 | Jute Mills. |
| 1,112 | — | 2,385 | 29 | 571 | — | 20,373 | 13,415 | Silk Mills. |
| 236 | — | 3,868 | 3,792 | 275 | — | 13,728 | 13,509 | Woollen Mills. |
| 918 | 54 | 2,970 | 882 | 3,888 | — | 27,354 | 22,028 | Miscellaneous. |
| 103,358 | 819 | 13,991 | 68,898 | 338,700 | — | 1,045,140 | 1,031,044 | Total. |
| 8,181 | 60 | 208 | 871 | 4,915 | — | 23,617 | 24,025 | <i>Engineering.</i> Coach Building and Motor Car Repairing. |
| 457 | — | 309 | — | 6,133 | — | 9,503 | 10,864 | Electrical Engineering. |
| 55 | 65 | 72 | 1,217 | 3,427 | — | 9,952 | 8,758 | Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations. |
| 8,552 | 153 | 2,393 | 4,291 | 44,400 | — | 95,720 | 94,201 | General Engineering |
| 991 | — | — | — | 3,674 | — | 8,067 | 6,998 | Petroleum Installations, Kerosene Tinning and Packing. |
| — | — | — | 96 | 3,932 | — | 11,666 | 11,145 | Metal Stamping. |
| — | — | — | — | 1,062 | — | 1,673 | 13,444 | Railway Workshops. |
| 3,800 | — | — | — | 17,805 | — | 26,173 | 28,288 | Ship Building and Engineering. |
| 875 | — | — | 215 | — | — | 4,119 | 3,326 | Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery. |
| 515 | — | — | — | 1,346 | — | 1,861 | 1,794 | Tramway Works. |
| 1,206 | — | 721 | 1,308 | 6,118 | — | 20,892 | 16,994 | Miscellaneous. |
| 24,722 | 278 | 3,703 | 7,998 | 92,812 | — | 213,243 | 219,837 | Total. |
| 1,496 | 63 | 2,986 | 1,055 | — | — | 11,836 | 11,620 | <i>Minerals and Metals.</i> Foundries. |
| 794 | — | — | 2,387 | 24,440 | — | 60,316 | 60,058 | Iron and Steel Smelting and Steel Rolling Mills. |
| — | — | — | — | 612 | — | 626 | 803 | Lead Smelting and Lead Rolling Mills. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,435 | 1,576 | Petroleum Refineries. |
| 3,384 | 56 | 2,107 | 2,103 | 3,983 | — | 34,292 | 26,056 | Miscellaneous. |
| 5,674 | 119 | 5,183 | 5,551 | 29,044 | — | 108,605 | 101,013 | Total. |

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949, BY INDUSTRY—contd.

| 1 | Ajmer | Assam | Bihar | Bombay | Coorg | Delhi | Madhya Pradesh |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Food, Drink & Tobacco.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bakeries, Biscuits and Confectionery. | — | 20 | 279 | 1,871 | — | 85 | 22 |
| Breweries and Distilleries. | — | 287 | 279 | — | — | — | — |
| Coffee | — | — | — | 61 | — | — | — |
| Dairy Produce | — | — | — | 283 | — | 30 | — |
| Flour Mills | — | — | 462 | 1,324 | — | 410 | 420 |
| Food Canning and Bottling | — | — | 119 | 91 | — | 77 | — |
| Ice and Aerated Waters | 52 | — | 31 | 1,110 | — | 407 | 249 |
| Rice Mills | — | 1,575 | 6,915 | 832 | 45 | — | 4,462 |
| Sugar | 135 | — | 24,765 | 15,701* | — | — | — |
| Tea | — | 49,505 | 552 | — | 17 | — | 639 |
| Tobacco | — | — | 4,653 | 26,111 | — | — | — |
| Water Pumping Stations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | — | — | 228 | 4,576 | 5 | 422 | 481 |
| Total | 187 | 51,387 | 38,273 | 51,960 | 67 | 1,491 | 6,284 |
| <i>Chemicals, Dyes, etc.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bones and Manures | — | — | — | 317 | — | — | 67 |
| Chemicals | — | — | 1,021 | 4,169 | — | 730 | 94 |
| Dyeing and Bleaching | — | — | — | 8,226 | — | 13 | 771 |
| Gas Works | — | — | — | 818 | — | 15 | — |
| Indigo | — | — | — | — | — | — | 139 |
| Lac | — | — | 3,243 | — | — | — | 83 |
| Matches | — | 1,178 | 88 | 2,747 | — | — | 6,523 |
| Oil Mills | — | 636 | 4,497 | 11,399 | — | 268 | 61 |
| Paints | — | — | — | 573 | — | 65 | 74 |
| Soap | — | 18 | 53 | 2,632 | — | 22 | — |
| Turpentine & Rosin | — | — | — | — | — | — | 63 |
| Miscellaneous | — | — | 152 | 10,617 | — | 176 | — |
| Total | — | 1,832 | 9,054 | 41,498 | — | 1,299 | 7,865 |

* Includes 7,516 workers in Gur factories.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949, BY INDUSTRY—*contd.*

| Madras | Orissa | Punjab | Uttar Pradesh | West Bengal | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Total 1949 | Total 1948 | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| <i>Food, Drink & Tobacco.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1,829 | — | — | 391 | 1,184 | — | 5,681 | 4,707 | Bakeries, Biscuits and Confectionery. |
| 152 | 138 | 456 | 1,060 | 639 | — | 3,011 | 3,091 | Breweries and Distilleries. |
| 1,376 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,437 | 1,441 | Coffee. |
| 48 | — | — | 21 | 26 | — | 408 | 452 | Dairy Produce. |
| 55 | 12 | 724 | 1,019 | 1,594 | — | 6,020 | 5,597 | Flour Mills. |
| 67 | — | 25 | — | 132 | — | 511 | 120 | Food Canning and Bottling. |
| 338 | 66 | 374 | 1,121 | 836 | — | 4,644 | 3,554 | Ice and Aerated Waters. |
| 18,137 | 4,001 | 286 | 815 | 14,488 | — | 51,576 | 49,740 | Rice Mills. |
| 4,309 | 170 | 778 | 49,312 | 643 | — | 95,812 | 95,813 | Sugar. |
| 5,553 | — | 165 | 895 | 24,922 | — | 82,230 | 78,385 | Tea. |
| 20,250 | 3,018 | — | 2,253 | 1,910 | — | 58,213 | 46,252 | Tobacco. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Water Pumping Stations. |
| 22,682 | — | 355 | 3,117 | 3,410 | — | 35,276 | 26,887 | Miscellaneous. |
| 74,805 | 7,414 | 3,163 | 60,004 | 49,703 | — | 344,828 | 316,039 | Total. |
| <i>Chemicals, Dyes, etc.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 633 | — | — | 284 | 2,077 | — | 3,378 | 3,304 | Bones and Manures. |
| 2,130 | — | 512 | 1,187 | 8,182 | — | 18,004 | 16,552 | Chemicals. |
| 225 | 62 | 524 | 115 | — | — | 9,936 | 13,588 | Dyeing and Bleaching. |
| 21 | — | 51 | 170 | 1,474 | — | 2,540 | 2,005 | Gas Works. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 48 | Indigo. |
| — | 150 | — | — | 901 | — | 4,433 | 4,110 | Lac. |
| 7,088 | 43 | — | 1,471 | 2,412 | 90 | 15,200 | 10,419 | Matches. |
| 8,307 | 235 | 301 | 6,627 | 3,151 | — | 42,004 | 39,202 | Oil Mills. |
| 140 | — | 37 | — | 2,514 | — | 3,380 | 3,278 | Paints. |
| 421 | 28 | — | 364 | 1,366 | — | 4,078 | 5,918 | Soap. |
| — | — | — | 271 | — | — | 271 | 281 | Turpentine & Rosin. |
| 3,100 | — | — | 284 | 1,167 | — | 15,649 | 7,389 | Miscellaneous |
| 22,173 | 518 | 1,515 | 10,773 | 23,244 | 90 | 119,851 | 112,700 | Total. |

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949, BY INDUSTRY—contd.

| 1 | Ajmer | Assam | Bihar | Bombay | Coorg | Delhi | W. Bengal |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Paper and Printing.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Paper Mills . . . | — | — | 690 | 2,104 | — | — | — |
| Printing, Book-binding etc. | 309 | 267 | 1,476 | 16,258 | — | 2,514 | 2,111 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | — | — | — | 1,027 | — | — | — |
| Total . . . | 309 | 267 | 2,166 | 19,389 | — | 2,514 | 2,111 |
| <i>Wood, Stone & Glass.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bricks and Tiles . . . | — | — | 6,532 | 6,337 | — | — | 23 |
| Carpentry and Cabinet-making. | — | — | 32 | 3,833 | — | 341 | — |
| Cement, Limo & Potteries | — | 128 | 3,464 | 1,354 | — | 49 | 6,075 |
| Glass . . . | — | — | 1,100 | 5,007 | — | 57 | 1,041 |
| Saw Mills . . . | — | 1,370 | 419 | 2,096 | — | — | 22 |
| Stone Dressing . . . | — | — | 657 | 678 | — | 101 | — |
| Miscellaneous . . . | — | — | 432 | 6,816 | — | 121 | — |
| Total . . . | — | 1,498 | 12,726 | 26,123 | — | 1,684 | 2,0 |
| <i>Gins and Presses.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Ginning and Baling | 1,761 | 294 | 39 | 27,967 | — | — | 11,41 |
| Jute Presses . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wool Baling Presses . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total . . . | 1,761 | 294 | 39 | 27,967 | — | — | 11,41 |
| <i>Skins & Hides.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Leather & Shoes . . . | — | — | 320 | 456 | — | — | — |
| Tanneries . . . | — | — | 979 | 895 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous . . . | — | — | — | 461 | — | — | — |
| Total . . . | — | — | 1,200 | 1,812 | — | — | — |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> | | | | | | | |
| Rope Works . . . | — | — | — | 227 | — | — | — |
| Rubber . . . | — | — | — | 2,421 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 81 | — | 42 | 11,571 | — | — | — |
| Total . . . | 81 | — | 42 | 14,573 | — | — | — |
| Total All Other Factories . . . | 7,713 | 5,615 | 137,773 | 75,927 | — | — | — |
| Grand Total . . . | 15,181 | 61,112 | 173,773 | 75,927 | 83 | 13,646 | 42,3 |

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1949, BY INDUSTRY—*concld.*

| Madras | Orissa | Punjab | Uttar Pradesh | West Bengal | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Total 1949 | Total 1948 | |
|---------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | | <i>Paper & Printing.</i> |
| 27 | 1,168 | 1,853 | 1,016 | 9,484 | — | 17,859 | 17,638 | Paper Mills. |
| 10,813 | 340 | 374 | 5,002 | 8,095 | — | 47,668 | 41,962 | Printing, Book-binding, etc. |
| 650 | — | — | 132 | 1,842 | — | 3,737 | 3,303 | Miscellaneous. |
| 11,490 | 1,508 | 2,227 | 7,140 | 19,421 | — | 69,164 | 62,903 | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | <i>Wood, Stone & Glass.</i> |
| 10,187 | 37 | 200 | — | 376 | — | 23,880 | 23,353 | Bricks & Tiles. |
| 1,880 | — | 163 | 503 | 1,081 | — | 7,834 | 5,222 | Carpentry and Cabinet-making. |
| 2,530 | 472 | 215 | 162 | 5,029 | — | 21,130 | 19,268 | Cement, Lime & Potteries. |
| 1,470 | 478 | 623 | 8,482 | 5,483 | — | 23,873 | 25,214 | Glass. |
| 1,065 | 301 | 141 | 133 | 1,135 | — | 9,252 | 8,072 | Saw Mills. |
| 341 | — | — | — | 244 | — | 2,163 | 1,276 | Stone Dressing. |
| 3,054 | — | 131 | 772 | 1,044 | — | 13,878 | 13,165 | Miscellaneous. |
| 22,045 | 1,288 | 1,473 | 10,042 | 15,892 | — | 102,000 | 95,570 | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | <i>Gins and Presses.</i> |
| 3,362 | — | 3,227 | 66 | 50 | — | 56,459 | 60,108 | Cotton Ginning & Baling. |
| — | — | — | 213 | 5,122 | — | 5,335 | 7,388 | Jute Presses. |
| — | — | 15 | — | — | — | 15 | 20 | Wool Baling Presses. |
| 11,174 | — | — | 074 | — | — | 12,148 | 11,433 | Miscellaneous. |
| 14,536 | — | 3,212 | 1,253 | 5,172 | — | 73,957 | 78,949 | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | <i>Skins & Hides.</i> |
| 140 | — | — | 3,811 | 8,020 | — | 13,656 | 13,896 | Leather & Shoes. |
| 0,417 | — | 190 | 2,763 | 259 | — | 14,50 | 12,462 | Tanneries. |
| 76 | — | — | — | — | — | 543 | 490 | Miscellaneous. |
| 9,642 | — | 190 | 6,574 | 9,179 | — | 28,703 | 26,848 | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | <i>Miscellaneous.</i> |
| 2,300 | — | — | — | 1,593 | — | 4,130 | 2,381 | Rope Works. |
| 239 | — | 51 | — | 10,212 | — | 13,254 | 12,661 | Rubber. |
| 4,103 | 14 | — | 2,035 | 5,725 | — | 14,161 | 20,682 | Miscellaneous. |
| 6,642 | 14 | 54 | 2,035 | 17,530 | — | 41,545 | 35,721 | Total. |
| 205,087 | 11,957 | 34,741 | 180,268 | 600,787 | 90 | 2,146,233 | 2,080,627 | Total All Other Factories. |
| 323,950 | 13,359 | 39,364 | 233,837 | 665,008 | 2,000 | 2,433,988 | 2,360,201 | Grand Total. |

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

| Month | Total no of work- ers on rolls | Average daily number of workers employed | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | | 1st shift | 2nd shift | 3rd shift | Total |
| 1950 | | | | | |
| March | 747,695 | 404,065 | 235,322 | 38,992 | 678,370 |
| April | 751,671 | 407,376 | 236,036 | 36,489 | 680,501 |
| May | 763,802 | 405,465 | 235,702 | 35,243 | 670,410 |
| June | 767,752 | 412,802 | 242,407 | 39,200 | 694,503 |
| July | 770,238 | 417,604 | 242,261 | 41,552 | 701,417 |
| August | 763,062 | 410,709 | 242,582 | 40,782 | 694,073* |
| September | 715,278 | 326,590 | 178,393 | 34,316 | 530,283 |
| October | 760,438 | 395,365 | 230,720 | 40,881 | 666,966 |
| November | 759,716 | 413,985 | 243,539 | 42,334 | 699,853 |
| December | 770,606 | 414,571 | 244,603 | 45,130 | 704,363 |
| 1951 | | | | | |
| January | 770,857 | 413,265 | 245,561 | 46,295 | 705,121 |
| February | 767,104 | 405,791 | 245,400 | 45,927 | 697,118 |
| March | 770,714 | 408,454 | 243,408 | 45,573 | 697,435 |

Employment in the Cotton Mill Industry during March, 1951, by States

| State | Total no. of work- ers on rolls | Average daily number of workers employed | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| | | 1st shift | 2nd shift | 3rd shift | Total |
| Bombay | 423,331 | 233,668 | 140,324 | 17,226 | 391,218 |
| Saurashtra | 11,646 | 6,596 | 4,467 | — | 11,083 |
| Kutch | 152 | 152 | — | — | 152 |
| Madhya Bharat | 44,566 | 23,030 | 15,503 | 1,900 | 40,442 |
| Bhopal | 2,585 | 894 | 656 | 606 | 2,156 |
| Ajmer | 6,361 | 4,057 | 1,986 | — | 6,043 |
| Rajasthan | 5,966 | 3,548 | 2,116 | 242 | 5,966 |
| Pepsu | 79 | 58 | 21 | — | 79 |
| Punjab | 3,691 | 1,489 | 711 | 669 | 2,869 |
| Delhi | 18,061 | 7,508 | 4,796 | 3,003 | 15,307 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 55,410 | 23,437 | 17,481 | 8,079 | 48,987 |
| Bihar | 1,137 | 1,042 | 53 | — | 1,095 |
| West Bengal | 27,782 | 13,657 | 7,180 | 3,844 | 24,690 |
| Orissa | 3,209 | 930 | 746 | 618 | 2,303 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 31,693 | 18,417 | 9,080 | 195 | 27,692 |
| Hyderabad | 12,894 | 6,338 | 3,873 | 2,097 | 12,393 |
| Madras | 97,616 | 49,827 | 27,863 | 6,753 | 83,443 |
| Mysore | 19,280 | 11,468 | 5,395 | 500 | 17,263 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 5,349 | 2,329 | 1,088 | 832 | 4,249 |
| Total | 770,714 | 408,454 | 243,408 | 45,573 | 697,435 |

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Note:—Excludes figures for two defaulting mills.

* Includes an average of 194,724 for Bombay City which relates only to the first 13 days in the month, as from 14th there was a general strike.

NUMBER OF COTTON MILLS WORKING ONE OR MORE SHIFTS

| Month | Total no. of mills | No. of mills which remained closed during the month | No. of mills which worked | | |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | 1 shift | 2 shifts | 3 shifts |
| 1950 | | | | | |
| March | 365 | 33 | 37 | 191 | 104 |
| April | 364 | 31 | 36 | 203 | 94 |
| May | 365 | 33 | 41 | 199 | 92 |
| June | 362 | 29 | 33 | 191 | 109 |
| July | 362 | 26 | 32 | 178 | 126 |
| August* | 362 | 28 | 27 | 181 | 126 |
| September† | 364 | 26 | 23 | 148 | 104 |
| October | 365 | 27 | 25 | 185 | 128 |
| November | 364 | 24 | 26 | 179 | 135 |
| December | 365 | 24 | 30 | 176 | 135 |
| 1951 | | | | | |
| January | 365 | 25 | 27 | 172 | 141 |
| February | 366 | 29 | 27 | 180 | 130 |
| March | 368 | 27 | 26 | 191 | 124 |

Number of Cotton Mills Working One or More Shifts during March, 1951, by States

| State | Total no. of mills | No. of mills which remained closed during the month | No. of mills which worked | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | 1 shift | 2 shifts | 3 shifts |
| Bombay | 177 | 7 | 11 | 98 | 61 |
| Saurashtra | 10 | 1 | — | 9 | — |
| Kutch | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Madhya Bharat | 16 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Bhopal | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ajmer | 4 | — | — | 4 | — |
| Rajasthan | 6 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Popru | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Punjab | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Delhi | 3 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 21 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Bihar | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| West Bengal | 17 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Orissa | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 11 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Hyderabad | 6 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 |
| Madras | 73 | 3 | 5 | 40 | 25 |
| Mysore | 7 | — | — | 4 | 3 |
| Travancore-Cochin | 8 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 368 | 27 | 26 | 191 | 124 |

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.

* Relates to the first thirteen days only in the case of Bombay City.

† Figures for 63 mills in Bombay City are not included on account of the general strike.

Wages and Earnings

[The object in giving these tables is to publish up-to-date information on the total wage bills and average earnings in respect of each of the States as and when it is available without waiting for the returns from the other States. Table I covers all factories other than Railway workshops as the latter are included in similar statistics for Railways. Table II excludes, besides Railway workshops, the groups Food, Drink and Tobacco and Gins and Presses which are mostly seasonal as information on annual earnings in seasonal factories is not comparable with that for the perennial factories.]

TABLE I
WAGES PAID TO FACTORY WORKERS*
(In thousands of rupees)

| State | 1939 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949† |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ajmer | 1,049 | 2,878 | 3,167 | 3,186 | 3,971 | 3,600 |
| Assam | 5,649 | 10,585 | 10,684 | 13,660 | 17,022 | 21,089 |
| Bihar | 29,375 | 58,142 | 59,259 | 82,920 | 112,171 | 137,213 |
| Bombay | 144,967 | 524,903 | 486,655 | 591,839 | 713,024 | 844,056 |
| Coorg | § | 6 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 11 |
| Delhi | 5,145 | 24,412 | 25,971 | 26,078 | 36,426 | 41,154 |
| Madhya Pradesh | § | 33,353 | 26,279 | 42,714 | 47,010 | 61,061 |
| Madras | 24,622 | 78,147 | 88,823 | 123,439 | 136,153 | 180,039 |
| Orissa | 515 | 2,049 | 1,929 | 3,027 | 4,449 | 4,554 |
| Punjab | 3,829‡ | 18,640‡ | 17,857‡ | 14,454 | 20,282 | 26,703 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 25,485 | 124,911 | 119,904 | 133,432 | 174,352 | 198,685 |
| West Bengal | 113,424‡ | 282,735‡ | 267,307‡ | 337,875 | 432,025 | 489,577 |

* Covers all employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

§ Not available.

TABLE II
AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS*
(Perennial Industries only)

| State | 1939 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949† |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ajmer | 163.7 | 419.8 | 447.8 | 445.3 | 527.2 | 552.0 |
| Assam | 263.7 | 660.5 | 687.5 | 755.5 | 795.8 | 931.1 |
| Bihar | 415.5 | 538.7 | 544.0 | 819.8 | 1087.1 | 1125.6 |
| Bombay | 370.4 | 814.7 | 812.3 | 977.9 | 1141.9 | 1209.5 |
| Delhi | 309.4 | 699.9 | 837.2 | 877.7 | 1047.3 | 1056.1‡ |
| Madhya Pradesh | § | 530.6 | 479.7 | 572.3 | 609.2 | 842.9 |
| Madras | 175.9 | 357.6 | 422.2 | 560.3 | 611.8 | 726.6 |
| Orissa | 161.8 | 417.2 | 440.1 | 493.6 | 612.6 | 527.0‡ |
| Punjab | 296.0 | 578.8 | 602.0‡ | 628.2 | 675.9 | 873.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 235.6 | 551.7 | 593.6 | 672.8 | 887.1 | 993.0 |
| West Bengal | 248.7 | 465.5 | 496.3 | 567.7 | 723.9 | 839.0 |

* Covers all employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

§ Not available.

|| The averages for the years 1939, 1945 and 1946 relate to the pre-partition provinces of Assam, Punjab and Bengal respectively. ¶ Revised

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Payment of Wages Act.

MINIMUM WAGES IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

| Month 1 | Bombay 2 | Ahmedabad 3 | Sholapur 4 | Baroda 5 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| MINIMUM BASIC WAGES | Rs. A. P. 30 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 28 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 |
| DEARNESS ALLOWANCE— | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | |
| June | 53 4 0 | 74 0 9 | 50 1 8 | 67 2 5 |
| July | 53 4 0 | 73 13 6 | 51 0 10 | 66 7 4 |
| August | 57 3 0 | 73 13 6 | 51 5 2 | 66 7 4 |
| September | 55 13 0 | 73 13 6 | 52 4 4 | 66 7 4 |
| October | 56 1 0 | 76 2 3 | 51 11 8 | 68 8 5 |
| November | 55 1 0 | 76 2 3 | 49 13 4 | 68 8 5 |
| December | 53 4 0 | 68 1 0 | 49 6 10 | 61 4 1 |
| 1951 | | | | |
| January | 52 12 0 | 64 0 9 | 52 15 2 | 58 2 5 |
| February | 50 9 0 | 62 4 9 | 52 8 8 | 56 1 1 |
| March | 55 9 0 | 63 13 6 | 54 2 4 | 57 7 4 |
| April | 58 6 0 | 69 3 6 | 54 13 6 | 62 4 9 |
| May | 50 3 0 | 75 0 0 | 54 0 6 | 67 8 0 |
| June | 59 3 0 | 75 12 3 | 54 12 0 | 68 3 0 |

| Month | Indore 6 | Nagpur 7 | Madras 8 | Kanpur 0 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| MINIMUM BASIC WAGES | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 26 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 30 0 0 |
| DEARNESS ALLOWANCE— | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | |
| June | 47 4 0 | 39 10 10 | 41 7 0 | 52 0 6 |
| July | 48 6 0 | 39 15 2 | 41 13 0 | 53 7 0 |
| August | 48 6 0 | 40 3 6 | 42 6 0 | 54 8 6 |
| September | 48 6 0 | 40 7 10 | 42 0 0 | 55 5 0 |
| October | 49 2 0 | 41 0 6 | 42 12 0 | 55 7 6 |
| November | 49 2 0 | 41 7 0 | 43 2 0 | 55 12 6 |
| December | 49 2 0 | 41 7 0 | 42 6 0 | 55 5 0 |
| 1951 | | | | |
| January | 45 15 0 | 41 4 10 | 42 6 0 | 53 14 0 |
| February | 45 15 0 | 41 4 10 | 42 6 0 | 54 11 0 |
| March | 45 15 0 | 41 2 8 | 42 9 0 | 54 13 6 |
| April | 48 9 0 | 41 11 4 | 42 15 0 | 54 11 6 |
| May | 48 9 0 | — | 43 11 0 | — |
| June | 48 9 0 | — | — | — |

NOTE:— In the cotton mill industry in West Bengal the basic minimum wage is Rs. 20-2-5 p.m. Dearness allowance is paid at a flat rate of Rs. 30 p.m.

Industrial Disputes

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA SINCE 1939

| Year/Month | No. of disputes* | | No. of workers involved in disputes† | | Total number of man-days lost during the period |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | Starting during the period | Total in progress during a part or whole of the period | Starting during the period | Total in progress during a part or whole of the period | |
| 1939 | — | 406 | — | 409,189 | 4,992,795 |
| 1940 | — | 322 | — | 452,538 | 7,677,281 |
| 1941 | — | 359 | — | 291,054 | 3,330,503 |
| 1942 | — | 694 | — | 772,653 | 5,779,965 |
| 1943 | — | 716 | — | 525,088 | 2,342,287 |
| 1944 | — | 658 | — | 550,015 | 3,447,306 |
| 1945 | — | 820 | — | 747,530 | 4,054,499 |
| 1946 | — | 1,629 | — | 1,961,948 | 12,717,762 |
| 1947 | — | 1,811 | — | 1,840,784 | 16,562,666 |
| 1948 | — | 1,259 | — | 1,059,120 | 7,837,173 |
| 1949 | — | 920 | — | 685,457 | 6,600,595 |
| 1950 | — | 814 | — | 719,883 | 12,806,704 |
| April | 78 | 96 | 37,399 | 50,395 | 329,555 |
| May | 92 | 111 | 66,036 | 74,337 | 313,451 |
| June | 60 | 83 | 33,360 | 47,535 | 322,946 |
| July | 40 | 54 | 14,794 | 21,188 | 134,911 |
| August | 60 | 75 | 236,046 | 240,518 | 2,948,978 |
| September | 54 | 71 | 39,333 | 249,445 | 4,951,161 |
| October | 64 | 78 | 64,691 | 288,349 | 2,266,894 |
| November | 77 | 84 | 51,302 | 56,736 | 313,837 |
| December | 58 | 68 | 36,393 | 41,061 | 163,718 |
| 1951§ | | | | | |
| January | 102 | 120 | 81,039 | 91,045 | 324,922 |
| February‡ | 45 | 61 | 40,995 | 44,025 | 203,660 |
| March‡ | 64 | 77 | 37,040 | 46,865 | 317,205 |
| April§ | 100 | 116 | 62,809 | 78,742 | 256,832 |

* Disputes resulting in work-stoppages involving 10 workers or more.

† Includes workers indirectly involved also. || Not known in 7 cases.

‡ Revised yet provisional.

§ Provisional.

¶ Not known in 13 cases.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING APRIL, 1951

TABLE I
Classification of Industrial Disputes, by States

| State | No. of disputes | No. of workers involved | No. of man-days lost during the month |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ajmer | 4 | 3,156 | 3,331 |
| Assam | — | — | — |
| Bihar | 7 | 2,079* | 18,873† |
| Bombay | 42 | 39,670 | 130,006 |
| Delhi | 1 | Not known | Not known |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9 | 11,808* | 22,835* |
| Madras | 20 | 4,172 | 5,015† |
| Orissa | 1 | Not known | Not known |
| Punjab | 1 | 47 | 188 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 13 | 10,762† | 34,124§ |
| West Bengal | 18 | 7,048 | 42,460 |
| Total | 116 | 78,742 | 256,832¶ |

* Not known in 1 case.

† Not known in 2 cases.

‡ Not known in 3 cases.

§ Not known in 5 cases.

|| Not known in 7 cases.

¶ Not known 13 cases.

TABLE II
Classification of Industrial Disputes, by Industries

| Industry | No. of disputes | No. of workers involved | No. of man-days lost during the month |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Textiles— | | | |
| Cotton | 23 | 35,363 | 88,119 |
| Jute | — | — | — |
| Others | 6 | 668 | 1,982 |
| Engineering | 5 | 2,242 | 11,292 |
| Minerals & Metals— | | | |
| Iron & Steel | 5 | 572 | 3,400 |
| Others | 5 | 566 | 3,957 |
| Food, Drink & Tobacco | 13 | 5,095 | 16,159† |
| Chemicals & Dyes | 2 | 120* | 840* |
| Wood, Stone & Glass | 5 | 2,203 | 2,622* |
| Paper & Printing | 3 | 2,816 | 7,746 |
| Skins & Hides | 8 | 1,018 | 1,428 |
| Gins and Presses | — | — | — |
| Mines— | | | |
| Coal | 5 | 2,068 | 18,873 |
| Others | — | — | — |
| Transport— | | | |
| Railways | 1 | 700 | 16,100 |
| Others | — | — | — |
| Docks & Ports | 5 | 2,508 | 4,908 |
| Plantations | — | — | — |
| Municipalities | 4 | 1,732* | 980† |
| Miscellaneous | 26 | 21,071† | 78,426§ |
| Total | 116 | 78,742\$ | 256,832¶ |

* Not known in 1 case.

† Not known in 5 cases.

‡ Not known in 2 cases.

§ Not known in 7 cases.

¶ Not known in 13 cases.

* Not known in 5 cases.

† Not known in 7 cases.

‡ Not known in 13 cases.

TABLE III
Classification of Industrial Disputes, by Causes

| Cause | No. of disputes | No. of workers involved | No. of man-days lost during the month |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Wages and allowances | 32 | 12,549 | 30,396 |
| Bonus | 8 | 7,005 | 10,007 |
| Personnel | 31 | 14,208 | 64,270 |
| Retrenchment | 7 | 18,853 | 77,423 |
| Leave and hours of work | 5 | 2,134 | 2,564 |
| Others | 27 | 20,927 | 64,007 |
| Not known | 6 | 3,066 | 8,100 |
| Total | 116 | 78,742 | 256,832 |

TABLE IV
Classification of Industrial Disputes, by Results

| Result | No. of disputes | No. of workers involved | No. of man-days lost during the month |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Successful | 21 | 8,038 | 12,093 |
| Partially successful | 16 | 8,095 | 37,577 |
| Unsuccessful | 39 | 29,589 | 64,589 |
| Indefinite | 8 | 7,608 | 33,793 |
| In progress | 13 | 4,117 | 35,423 |
| Not known | 19 | 21,295 | 73,377 |
| Total | 116 | 78,742 | 256,832 |

TABLE V
Classification of Industrial Disputes, by Duration

| Duration | No. of disputes |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A day or less | 39 |
| More than a day up to 5 days | 23 |
| More than 5 days up to 10 days | 16 |
| More than 10 days up to 20 days | 7 |
| More than 20 days up to 30 days | 3 |
| More than 30 days | 6 |

N.B.—There were 13 disputes in progress at the end of the month and particulars are not known in 9 cases.

TABLE VI
Classification of Industrial Disputes by number of Workers involved

| No. of workers involved | No. of disputes |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 10 or more but less than 100 | 31 |
| 100 or more but less than 500 | 43 |
| 500 or more but less than 1,000 | 13 |
| 1,000 or more but less than 10,000 | 21 |
| 10,000 or more | 1 |

N.B.—Particulars are not known in 7 cases.

TABLE VII
Classification of Industrial Disputes by number of Man-days lost

| Man-days lost during the month | No. of disputes |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Less than 100 | 10 |
| 100 or more but less than 1,000 | 50 |
| 1,000 or more but less than 10,000 | 38 |
| 10,000 or more but less than 50,000 | 4 |
| 50,000 or more | 1 |

N.B.—Particulars are not known in 13 cases.

Cost of Living

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING AND FOOD INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA
(Base shifted to August, 1939=100)

| State | BOMBAY | | | | Uttar Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh | M.P. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | Bombay | Ahmedabad | Sholapur | Jalgaon | | | |
| Original base (=100) | July, 1933 to June, 1934 | August, 1926 to July, 1927 | February, 1927 to January, 1928 | August, 1939 | August, 1939 | August, 1939 | July, 1933 to June, 1934 |

Cost of Living

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1939 (Aug.—Dec.) | 103 | 107 | 105 | — | 105 | 104 | 103 |
| 1940 | 107 | 108 | 104 | 109 | 111 | 119 | 118 |
| 1941 | 118 | 119 | 115 | 123 | 123 | 119 | 118 |
| 1942 | 150 | 156 | 155 | 180 | 181 | 165 | 163 |
| 1943 | 219 | 282 | 252 | 284 | 306 | 299 | 297 |
| 1944 | 226 | 290 | 276 | 295 | 314 | 267 | 265 |
| 1945 | 224 | 272 | 275 | 291 | 308 | 259 | 257 |
| 1946 | 246 | 286 | 290 | 326 | 328 | 285 | 283 |
| 1947 | 265 | 300 | 340 | 369 | 378 | 320 | 318 |
| 1948 | 288 | 333 | 400 | 440 | 471 | 372 | 369 |
| 1949 | 292 | 339 | 410 | 425 | 478 | 377 | 375 |
| 1950 | 298 | 351 | 398 | 424 | 434 | 372 | 370 |
| April | 292 | 366 | 412 | 422 | 420 | 367 | 365 |
| May | 297 | 363 | 396 | 421 | 423 | 370 | 368 |
| June | 297 | 363 | 389 | 424 | 432 | 372 | 370 |
| July | 304 | 363 | 395 | 436 | 439 | 376 | 374 |
| August | 307 | 371 | 396 | 446 | 444 | 377 | 375 |
| September | 308 | 371 | 401 | 417 | 445 | 378 | 376 |
| October | 304 | 342 | 399 | 421 | 447 | 378 | 376 |
| November | 297 | 330 | 388 | 428 | 444 | 376 | 374 |
| December | 295 | 322 | 385 | 415 | 435 | 376 | 374 |
| 1951 | January | 303 | 327 | 405 | 426 | 440 | 388 |
| | February | 306 | 347 | 403 | 439 | 441 | 399 |
| | March | 316 | 367 | 412 | 438 | 439 | 399 |
| | April | 319 | 370 | 416 | 455 | 440 | 391 |

Food

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1939 (Aug.—Dec.) | 105 | 109 | 109 | — | 105 | 103 | 102 |
| 1940 | 112 | 111 | 106 | 111 | 112 | 106 | 105 |
| 1941 | 125 | 120 | 118 | 123 | 122 | 117 | 115 |
| 1942 | 161 | 169 | 157 | 188 | 181 | 163 | 161 |
| 1943 | 225 | 325 | 288 | 302 | 319 | 299 | 297 |
| 1944 | 235 | 326 | 297 | 303 | 331 | 293 | 291 |
| 1945 | 242 | 303 | 291 | 299 | 326 | 282 | 280 |
| 1946 | 283 | 337 | 319 | 350 | 364 | 329 | 326 |
| 1947 | 307 | 360 | 387 | 417 | 424 | 370 | 368 |
| 1948 | 311 | 374 | 421 | 400 | 514 | 384 | 382 |
| 1949 | 327 | 392 | 429 | 462 | 538 | 384 | 382 |
| 1950 | 340 | 420 | 434 | 469 | 471 | 382 | 380 |
| April | 330 | 445 | 461 | 448 | 468 | 373 | 371 |
| May | 339 | 440 | 425 | 449 | 461 | 379 | 377 |
| June | 339 | 442 | 410 | 464 | 461 | 382 | 380 |
| July | 350 | 442 | 428 | 485 | 472 | 386 | 384 |
| August | 355 | 455 | 434 | 490 | 481 | 389 | 387 |
| September | 356 | 454 | 446 | 453 | 486 | 380 | 378 |
| October | 350 | 405 | 440 | 457 | 491 | 380 | 378 |
| November | 337 | 382 | 422 | 461 | 480 | 387 | 385 |
| December | 333 | 366 | 416 | 438 | 473 | 386 | 384 |
| 1951 | January | 342 | 375 | 451 | 449 | 453 | 383 |
| | February | 347 | 409 | 444 | 469 | 450 | 393 |
| | March | 365 | 445 | 428 | 458 | 457 | 403 |
| | April | 360 | 428 | 426 | 452 | 450 | 393 |

Source.—State Governments.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA—*contd.*

| Months | COCHIN | | | | MYSORE | | | | HYDERABAD (Base: August, 1943 to July, 1944 = 100) | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----|---|
| | (Base: August, 1939 = 100) | | Trichur | | Bangalore | | Mysore | | Kolar Gold Fields | | | |
| | Ernakulam | Trichur | 1950- 51 | 1951- 52 | 1950- 51 | 1951- 52 | 1950- 51 | 1951- 52 | 1950- 51 | 1951- 52 | | |
| April | 366 | 282 | 359 | 372 | 307 | 344 | 300 | 349 | 318 | 365 | 159 | — |
| May | 368 | | 360 | | 311 | | 308 | | 310 | | 158 | |
| June | 368 | | 360 | | 311 | | 311 | | 325 | | 161 | |
| July | 370 | | 362 | | 310 | | 315 | | 331 | | 164 | |
| August | 374 | | 364 | | 329 | | 318 | | 347 | | 162 | |
| September | 376 | | 366 | | 320 | | 321 | | 350 | | 163 | |
| October | 376 | | 367 | | 333 | | 323 | | 353 | | 162 | |
| November | 376 | | 366 | | 330 | | 315 | | 342 | | 163 | |
| December | 380 | | 371 | | 320 | | 327 | | 344 | | 163 | |
| January | 377 | | 369 | | 328 | | 322 | | 345 | | 163 | |
| February | 377 | | 367 | | 336 | | 327 | | 351 | | 165 | |
| March | 376 | | 366 | | 341 | | 336 | | 363 | | 166 | |

Source.—State Governments.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS DURING

APRIL, 1951

The cost of living index numbers for 15 selected centres are shown in the following tables. These measure the average changes, as compared to the year 1944, in the retail prices of goods and services which entered into the working class expenditure as revealed by the family budget enquiries conducted in these centres during the years 1943-45.

During the month under review there was a rise in the prices of food and clothing articles in a majority of the centres. Short notes analysing the index numbers at different centres during April, 1951 are given below :

Delhi

The cost of living index number advanced by 1 point to 139 reflecting a rise in the prices of milk in the food group, markin in the clothing group and *bidis* in the miscellaneous group.

Ajmer

The index number went down by 1 point to 173. This decline was accounted for by a fall in the open-market prices of wheat, gram and onions in the food group.

Jharia

The index number advanced by 2 points to 187 reflecting a rise in the prices of *arhar dal*, potatoes and onions in the food group and *bidis* in the miscellaneous group.

Cuttack

The index number went up by 1 point to 166. This rise was solely due to an increase in the price of rice.

Gauhati

A rise of 1 point brought the index number to the level of 140. The effect of a rise in the prices of fish in the food group and tobacco in the miscellaneous group was only partially offset by a general fall in the prices of clothing articles.

Ludhiana

The index number receded by 3 points to 165. A major part of this recession was accounted for by a fall in the food index brought about by reduced prices of wheat, milk and *shakkar*.

Akola

The index number registered a fall of 1 point and stood at 163. Lower quotations for *juvar*, chillies and onions in the food group were responsible for this fall in the index.

Jubbulpore

The index number appreciated by 2 points to 168. Increased prices of sugar, *tur dal* and onions in the food group and *saree* in the clothing group were responsible for this rise in the general index.

Kharagpur

There was a fractional recession in the index number which stood at 131. There was a slight fall in the prices of chillies in the food group and *pan* in the miscellaneous group.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

| | Delhi | Ajmer | Jamshedpur | Jharia | Dehri-on-Sone | Monghyr and Jamalpur | Cuttack | Berhampur | Ghatati | Silchar | Tinsukia | Ludhiana | Akola | Jubbulpore | Kharagpur |
|-----------|-------|-------|------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------|------------|-----------|
| 1945 | 103 | 110 | 100 | 97 | 106 | 105 | 102 | 101 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 105 | 98 | 95 | 97 |
| 1946 | 107 | 118 | 103 | 122 | 131 | 132 | 106 | 111 | 86 | 96 | 83 | 119 | 107 | 101 | 100 |
| 1947 | 122 | 152 | 123 | 139 | 158 | 153 | 117 | 126 | 97 | 110 | 93 | 142 | 130 | 123 | 111 |
| 1948 | 132 | 162 | 136 | 153 | 171 | 168 | 134 | 145 | 117 | 132 | 109 | 168 | 156 | 146 | 132 |
| 1949 | 132 | 161 | 138 | 159 | 170 | 171 | 147 | 154 | 128 | 138 | 110 | 164 | 168 | 151 | 137 |
| 1950 | 132 | 168 | 145* | 182 | 185 | 193* | 163 | 162 | 126 | 146 | 114 | 165 | 162 | 153 | 137 |
| April | 129 | 167 | 134 | 169 | 173 | 181 | 159 | 151 | 122 | 140 | 116 | 162 | 154 | 153 | 136 |
| May | 131 | 169 | 136 | 170 | 171 | 182 | 160 | 151 | 124 | 151 | 113 | 162 | 155 | 151 | 137 |
| June | 133 | 165 | 137 | 176 | 173 | 185 | 162 | 152 | 126 | 145 | 114 | 162 | 158 | 152 | 139 |
| July | 136 | 168 | 141 | 188 | 183 | 203 | 163 | 158 | 128 | 147 | 113 | 165 | 165 | 155 | 140 |
| August | 136 | 168 | 159 | 209 | 192 | 201 | 164 | 171 | 128 | 157 | 113 | 169 | 167 | 154 | 141 |
| September | 134 | 168 | 162 | 207 | 196 | 202 | 168 | 174 | 128 | 162 | 112 | 168 | 166 | 151 | 138 |
| October | 134 | 172 | 157 | 215 | 216 | 206* | 168 | 175 | 131 | 160 | 111 | 168 | 168 | 155 | 141 |
| November | 133 | 167 | 156* | 187 | 218 | 211* | 168 | 178 | 128 | 156 | 111 | 167 | 174 | 158 | 137 |
| December | 129 | 165 | 157* | 177 | 195 | 194* | 166 | 186 | 127 | 145 | 111 | 170 | 167 | 168 | 136 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 134 | 171 | 158* | 176 | 198 | 192* | 164 | 189 | 127 | 141 | 109* | 169 | 162 | 171 | 133 |
| February | 138 | 176 | 158* | 176 | 195 | 194* | 165 | 187* | 129 | 140 | 109* | 165 | 164 | 160 | 133 |
| March | 138 | 174 | 158* | 185 | 198 | — | 165 | 187* | 139 | 147 | 121* | 168 | 164 | 166 | 135 |
| April | 139 | 173 | 160* | 187 | — | — | 166 | 190* | 140 | 152 | 121* | 165 | 163 | 168 | 134 |

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

(Base: 1944=100)

DELHI (a)

| | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|-----|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | | 61.0 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 103 | 104 | 100 | 99 | 116 | 108 | |
| 1946 | 108 | 107 | 100 | 100 | 118 | 107 | |
| 1947 | 124 | 114 | 100 | 111 | 135 | 122 | |
| 1948 | 125 | 172 | 100 | 138 | 161 | 132 | |
| 1949 | 126 | 181 | 100 | 125 | 148 | 132 | |
| 1950 | 126 | 168 | 100 | 138 | 146 | 132 | |
| 1950 | | | | | | | |
| April | 121 | 172 | 100 | 138 | 143 | 129 | |
| May | 123 | 172 | 100 | 139 | 147 | 131 | |
| June | 127 | 172 | 100 | 139 | 147 | 133 | |
| July | 131 | 180 | 100 | 139 | 148 | 136 | |
| August | 132 | 173 | 100 | 138 | 146 | 136 | |
| September | 130 | 162 | 100 | 136 | 146 | 134 | |
| October | 131 | 161 | 100 | 137 | 146 | 134 | |
| November | 130 | 157 | 106 | 138 | 146 | 133 | |
| December | 124 | 150 | 100 | 140 | 147 | 129 | |
| 1951 | | | | | | | |
| January | 131 | 150 | 100 | 137 | 147 | 134 | |
| February | 136 | 150 | 100 | 147 | 151 | 138 | |
| March | 137 | 150 | 100 | 140 | 151 | 138 | |
| April | 138 | 150 | 100 | 142 | 153 | 139 | |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 499-500 of the Indian Labour Gazette, (January, 1948)

ESTIMATE OF THE DELHI WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX ON THE
PRE-WAR BASE : AUGUST, 1939=100

The Labour Bureau Index Numbers published above are based on the average prices of important items of consumption by working class families during the year 1944, the 'weights' used being those determined from the average expenditure on these items as revealed by the family budget enquiry conducted under the Government of India's Cost of Living Index Scheme during the period October, 1943 to October, 1944.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has obtained the prices of the items during the month of August, 1939 and has worked out the index with August, 1939 as base using the Labour Bureau 'weights' adjusted to August, 1939 prices. This index worked out to an average figure of 260.8 during 1944. Linking this figure with the Labour Bureau series, the cost of living index number during the month of April, 1951 on the pre-war base viz., August 1939, may be estimated to be 363.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

AJMER (a)

| | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|---|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | | 63.7 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 8.2 | 16.9 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | . | 105 | 110 | 100 | 122 | 122 | 110 |
| 1946 | . | 111 | 110 | 100 | 155 | 135 | 118 |
| 1947 | . | 147 | 161 | 100 | 178 | 171 | 152 |
| 1948 | . | 155 | 166 | 100 | 201 | 176 | 162 |
| 1949 | . | 159 | 165 | 100 | 183 | 164 | 161 |
| 1950 | . | 172 | 143 | 100 | 198 | 161 | 168 |
| 1950 | | | | | | | |
| April | . | 172 | 144 | 100 | 188 | 160 | 167 |
| May | . | 175 | 140 | 100 | 188 | 159 | 169 |
| June | . | 169 | 137 | 100 | 194 | 159 | 165 |
| July | . | 173 | 136 | 100 | 203 | 161 | 168 |
| August | . | 173 | 136 | 100 | 201 | 162 | 168 |
| September | . | 173 | 136 | 100 | 200 | 162 | 168 |
| October | . | 179 | 136 | 100 | 203 | 161 | 172 |
| November | . | 169 | 143 | 100 | 209 | 161 | 167 |
| December | . | 165 | 146 | 100 | 219 | 161 | 165 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | |
| January | . | 173 | 165 | 100 | 219 | 161 | 171 |
| February | . | 180 | 157 | 100 | 219 | 161 | 176 |
| March | . | 176 | 164 | 100 | 221 | 166 | 174 |
| April | . | 175 | 164 | 100 | 223 | 166 | 173 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 53—57 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Ajmer" by S. R. Deshpande.

JAMSHEDPUR (b)

| | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|---|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | | 65.8 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | . | 102 | 100 | 100 | 78 | 106 | 100 |
| 1946 | . | 106 | 105 | 100 | 76 | 109 | 103 |
| 1947 | . | 130 | 120 | 100 | 93 | 129 | 123 |
| 1948 | . | 138 | 154 | 100 | 132 | 133 | 136 |
| 1949 | . | 139 | 166 | 100 | 118 | 149 | 138 |
| 1950* | . | 145 | 171 | 100 | 132 | 160 | 145 |
| 1950 | | | | | | | |
| April | . | 133 | 155 | 100 | 126 | 151 | 134 |
| May | . | 135 | 155 | 100 | 129 | 152 | 136 |
| June | . | 135 | 155 | 100 | 135 | 152 | 137 |
| July | . | 139 | 172 | 100 | 135 | 158 | 141 |
| August | . | 163 | 186 | 100 | 131 | 168 | 159 |
| September | . | 166 | 191 | 100 | 134 | 172 | 162 |
| October | . | 159 | 191 | 100 | 138 | 171 | 157 |
| November* | . | 156 | 191 | 100 | 146 | 169 | 166 |
| December* | . | 156 | 192 | 100 | 152 | 172 | 157 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | |
| January* | . | 157 | 192 | 100 | 153 | 172 | 158 |
| February* | . | 158 | 190 | 100 | 142 | 173 | 158 |
| March* | . | 159 | 190 | 100 | 141 | 175 | 158 |
| April* | . | 162 | 190 | 100 | 141 | 174 | 160 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 72—74 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jamshedpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

*Provisional

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
 (Base : 1944=100)

JHARIA (a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 77.7 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 15.1 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 98 | 94 | 81 | 102 | 97 |
| 1946 | 122 | 96 | 76 | 108 | 122 |
| 1947 | 145 | 104 | 78 | 128 | 139 |
| 1948 | 151 | 145 | 123 | 177 | 163 |
| 1949 | 159 | 128 | 108 | 183 | 169 |
| 1950 | 189 | 115 | 114 | 180 | 182 |
| 1950 | | | | | |
| April | 172 | 116 | 117 | 178 | 169 |
| May | 173 | 116 | 117 | 178 | 170 |
| June | 180 | 116 | 117 | 178 | 175 |
| July | 197 | 116 | 118 | 178 | 188 |
| August | 223 | 116 | 118 | 178 | 209 |
| September | 221 | 116 | 118 | 178 | 207 |
| October | 232 | 116 | 118 | 179 | 215 |
| November | 195 | 113 | 106 | 182 | 187 |
| December | 182 | 113 | 106 | 182 | 177 |
| 1951 | | | | | |
| January | 181 | 113 | 107 | 182 | 176 |
| February | 182 | 113 | 106 | 183 | 176 |
| March | 191 | 113 | 125 | 184 | 185 |
| April | 193 | 113 | 125 | 188 | 187 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 56-59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jharia" by S. R. Deshpande.

DEHRI-ON-SONE (b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 69.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 13.5 | 10.3 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 106 | 109 | 100 | 94 | 118 | 106 |
| 1946 | 140 | 120 | 100 | 96 | 129 | 131 |
| 1947 | 173 | 129 | 100 | 108 | 160 | 158 |
| 1948 | 180 | 126 | 100 | 148 | 171 | 170 |
| 1949 | 180 | 147 | 100 | 131 | 183 | 185 |
| 1950 | 200 | 164 | 100 | 137 | 177 | |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| March | 181 | 162 | 100 | 137 | 172 | 172 |
| April | 183 | 162 | 100 | 134 | 172 | 173 |
| May | 180 | 163 | 100 | 133 | 173 | 173 |
| June | 183 | 166 | 100 | 138 | 173 | 183 |
| July | 196 | 167 | 100 | 134 | 181 | 188 |
| August | 207 | 166 | 100 | 142 | 182 | 196 |
| September | 213 | 165 | 100 | 141 | 182 | 216 |
| October | 243 | 165 | 100 | 139 | 182 | 218 |
| November | 248 | 164 | 100 | 130 | 182 | 195 |
| December | 212 | 164 | 100 | 141 | 182 | |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 216 | 164 | 100 | 148 | 182 | 198 |
| February | 211 | 164 | 100 | 148 | 182 | 195 |
| March | 215 | 164 | 100 | 148 | 182 | 198 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 55-59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Dehri-on-Sone" by S. R. Deshpande.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

MONGHYR AND JAMALPUR (a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscel-laneous | All Items |
|-----------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Weights | 69.8 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 107 | 103 | 100 | 90 | 106 | 105 |
| 1946 | 143 | 106 | 100 | 106 | 109 | 132 |
| 1947 | 170 | 114 | 100 | 100 | 124 | 153 |
| 1948 | 178 | 148 | 100 | 147 | 135 | 168 |
| 1949 | 189 | 131 | 100 | 129 | 131 | 171 |
| 1950* | 216 | 126 | 100 | 156 | 143 | 193 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| February | 207 | 131 | 100 | 141 | 141 | 186 |
| March | 202 | 131 | 100 | 141 | 135 | 182 |
| April | 200 | 128 | 100 | 141 | 139 | 181 |
| May | 198 | 123 | 100 | 159 | 148 | 182 |
| June | 202 | 124 | 100 | 154 | 152 | 185 |
| July | 224 | 138 | 100 | 179 | 150 | 203 |
| August | 224 | 127 | 100 | 168 | 146 | 201 |
| September | 226 | 128 | 100 | 164 | 149 | 202 |
| October* | 234 | 118 | 100 | 157 | 142 | 205 |
| November* | 242 | 115 | 100 | 161 | 141 | 211 |
| December* | 218 | 114 | 100 | 165 | 135 | 194 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January* | 215 | 116 | 100 | 165 | 135 | 192 |
| February* | 218 | 116 | 100 | 161 | 137 | 194 |

* Provisional

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 48—51 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Monghyr and Jamalpur" by S.R. Deshpande.

CUTTACK (b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscel-laneous | All Items |
|-----------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Weights | 67.1 | 8.9 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 98 | 114 | 100 | 105 | 112 | 102 |
| 1946 | 105 | 109 | 100 | 104 | 112 | 106 |
| 1947 | 120 | 110 | 100 | 110 | 114 | 117 |
| 1948 | 137 | 124 | 100 | 127 | 136 | 134 |
| 1949 | 153 | 140 | 100 | 130 | 143 | 147 |
| 1950 | 171 | 141 | 100 | 138 | 167 | 163 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| April | 166 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 162 | 159 |
| May | 166 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 163 | 160 |
| June | 171 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 157 | 162 |
| July | 171 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 170 | 163 |
| August | 171 | 141 | 100 | 136 | 173 | 164 |
| September | 176 | 141 | 100 | 141 | 173 | 168 |
| October | 177 | 141 | 100 | 142 | 173 | 168 |
| November | 178 | 141 | 100 | 142 | 173 | 168 |
| December | 175 | 141 | 100 | 142 | 172 | 166 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 173 | 141 | 100 | 144 | 164 | 164 |
| February | 173 | 141 | 100 | 148 | 168 | 165 |
| March | 172 | 141 | 100 | 148 | 168 | 165 |
| April | 174 | 141 | 100 | 148 | 168 | 166 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 739 of the Indian Labour Gazette (April, 1948).

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—(a).
(Base : 1944=100)

BERHAMPUR (a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 62.4 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 11.0 | 15.8 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 98 | 105 | 100 | 121 | 95 | 100 |
| 1946 | 107 | 135 | 100 | 123 | 110 | 103 |
| 1947 | 123 | 102 | 100 | 139 | 115 | 127 |
| 1948 | 151 | 162 | 100 | 135 | 130 | 147 |
| 1949 | 166 | 155 | 100 | 128 | 140 | 134 |
| 1950 | 174 | 158 | 100 | 132 | 150 | 121 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| April | 159 | 147 | 100 | 123 | 149 | 111 |
| May | 159 | 147 | 100 | 127 | 159 | 113 |
| June | 161 | 147 | 100 | 127 | 151 | 112 |
| July | 170 | 147 | 100 | 127 | 149 | 114 |
| August | 189 | 152 | 100 | 140 | 149 | 119 |
| September | 191 | 167 | 100 | 140 | 130 | 117 |
| October | 190 | 177 | 100 | 144 | 154 | 125 |
| November | 193 | 178 | 100 | 146 | 157 | 124 |
| December | 201 | 209 | 100 | 160 | 157 | 122 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 203 | 209 | 100 | 152 | 157 | 123 |
| February* | 201 | 209 | 100 | 152 | 162 | 123 |
| March* | 200 | 209 | 100 | 157 | 163 | 123 |
| April* | 201 | 209 | 100 | 162 | 164 | 123 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers, please see Part IV, page 47 of the Indian Labour Gazette (July, 1948).

GAGHATI (b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 63.4 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| 1946 | 89 | 70 | 100 | 94 | 99 | 100 |
| 1947 | 85 | 65 | 100 | 94 | 94 | 97 |
| 1948 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 92 | 100 | 100 |
| 1949 | 124 | 67 | 100 | 143 | 120 | 105 |
| 1950 | 125 | 67 | 100 | 126 | 132 | 100 |
| 1950 | 126 | 61 | 100 | 103 | 132 | 100 |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| April | 123 | 68 | 100 | 125 | 147 | 102 |
| May | 125 | 65 | 100 | 125 | 145 | 103 |
| June | 126 | 63 | 100 | 125 | 146 | 103 |
| July | 124 | 63 | 100 | 128 | 147 | 102 |
| August | 124 | 73 | 100 | 128 | 147 | 102 |
| September | 130 | 66 | 100 | 125 | 145 | 103 |
| October | 129 | 67 | 100 | 127 | 147 | 102 |
| November | 127 | 65 | 100 | 124 | 145 | 101 |
| December | 127 | 62 | 100 | 124 | 143 | 101 |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 124 | 61 | 100 | 124 | 146 | 101 |
| February* | 123 | 61 | 100 | 124 | 145 | 101 |
| March* | 124 | 62 | 100 | 124 | 145 | 101 |
| April* | 127 | 67 | 100 | 127 | 147 | 102 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers, please see Part IV, page 47 of the Indian Labour Gazette (July, 1948).
* Provisional. f Pending.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
 (Base : 1944=100)
 SILCHAR (a)

| | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|---|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | | 71.7 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | . | 89 | 95 | 100 | 88 | 109 | 92 |
| 1946 | . | 94 | 139 | 100 | 78 | 88 | 96 |
| 1947 | . | 111 | 166 | 100 | 94 | 92 | 110 |
| 1948 | . | 106 | 161 | 100 | 179 | 110 | 132 |
| 1949 | . | 141 | 159 | 100 | 135 | 117 | 138 |
| 1950 | . | 152 | 162 | 100 | 150 | 108 | 146 |
| 1950 | | | | | | | |
| April | . | 145 | 166 | 100 | 144 | 104 | 140 |
| May | . | 159 | 165 | 100 | 153 | 106 | 151 |
| June | . | 150 | 165 | 100 | 155 | 108 | 145 |
| July | . | 152 | 165 | 100 | 157 | 111 | 147 |
| August | . | 166 | 165 | 100 | 159 | 110 | 157 |
| September | . | 173 | 165 | 100 | 158 | 110 | 162 |
| October | . | 171 | 165 | 100 | 155 | 111 | 160 |
| November | . | 164 | 165 | 100 | 160 | 113 | 156 |
| December | . | 148 | 165 | 100 | 160 | 115 | 145 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | |
| January | . | 143 | 165 | 100 | 158 | 115 | 141 |
| February | . | 141 | 165 | 100 | 158 | 116 | 140 |
| March | . | 151 | 165 | 100 | 156 | 122 | 147 |
| April | . | 158 | 165 | 100 | 161 | 123 | 152 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 351 of the Indian Labour Gazette (November, 1948).

TINSUKIA (b)

| | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|---|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | | 68.7 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | . | 94 | 81 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 |
| 1946 | . | 86 | 53 | 100 | 73 | 83 | 83 |
| 1947 | . | 98 | 65 | 100 | 94 | 84 | 93 |
| 1948 | . | 114 | 58 | 100 | 125 | 100 | 109 |
| 1949 | . | 113 | 58 | 100 | 133 | 111 | 110 |
| 1950 | . | 116 | 61 | 100 | 156 | 105 | 114 |
| 1950 | | | | | | | |
| April | . | 116 | 61 | 100 | 183 | 108 | 116 |
| May | . | 117 | 61 | 100 | 142 | 108 | 113 |
| June | . | 118 | 61 | 100 | 142 | 108 | 114 |
| July | . | 118 | 61 | 100 | 142 | 104 | 113 |
| August | . | 118 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 113 |
| September | . | 116 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 112 |
| October | . | 114 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 103 | 111 |
| November | . | 114 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 103 | 111 |
| December | . | 114 | 61 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 111 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | |
| January* | . | 112 | 63 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 109 |
| February* | . | 111 | 63 | 100 | 144 | 102 | 109 |
| March* | . | 126 | 63 | 100 | 144 | 118 | 121 |
| April* | . | 127 | 62 | 100 | 143 | 112 | 121 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 429 of the Indian Labour Gazette (December, 1948).

*Provisional

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base: 1944=100)

LUDHIANA (a)

| | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|---------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Weights | 61.2 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 15.1 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | . | 106 | 105 | 100 | 98 | 106 | 105 |
| 1946 | . | 125 | 112 | 100 | 93 | 122 | 119 |
| 1947 | . | 149 | 156 | 100 | 110 | 135 | 142 |
| 1948 | . | 183 | 160 | 100 | 135 | 157 | 163 |
| 1949 | . | 177 | 157 | 100 | 102 | 178 | 164 |
| 1950 | . | 175 | 153 | 100 | 111 | 185 | 165 |
| | 1950 | | | | | | |
| April | . | 173 | 154 | 100 | 107 | 174 | 162 |
| May | . | 174 | 156 | 100 | 109 | 168 | 162 |
| June | . | 175 | 153 | 100 | 109 | 171 | 162 |
| July | . | 176 | 150 | 100 | 116 | 182 | 165 |
| August | . | 181 | 149 | 100 | 108 | 195 | 169 |
| September | . | 179 | 150 | 100 | 108 | 199 | 168 |
| October | . | 177 | 152 | 100 | 117 | 197 | 168 |
| November | . | 176 | 152 | 100 | 114 | 195 | 167 |
| December | . | 179 | 152 | 100 | 120 | 196 | 170 |
| | 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | . | 179 | 153 | 100 | 119 | 191 | 169 |
| February | . | 176 | 142 | 100 | 117 | 187 | 165 |
| March | . | 181 | 140 | 100 | 119 | 183 | 168 |
| April | . | 174 | 142 | 100 | 132 | 180 | 165 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 45—48 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Ludhiana" by S. R. Deshpande.

AKOLA (b)

| | | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|-----------|---------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Weights | 58.6 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 13.4 | 18.6 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | . | 99 | 88 | 100 | 91 | 101 | 98 |
| 1946 | . | 116 | 86 | 100 | 90 | 101 | 107 |
| 1947 | . | 164 | 91 | 100 | 96 | 115 | 139 |
| 1948 | . | 175 | 204 | 100 | 100 | 123 | 166 |
| 1949 | . | 193 | 196 | 100 | 105 | 132 | 168 |
| 1950 | . | 190 | 159 | 100 | 105 | 122 | 162 |
| | 1950 | | | | | | |
| April | . | 175 | 163 | 100 | 105 | 126 | 154 |
| May | . | 179 | 151 | 100 | 105 | 119 | 156 |
| June | . | 185 | 151 | 100 | 105 | 119 | 163 |
| July | . | 197 | 151 | 100 | 105 | 120 | 167 |
| August | . | 198 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 126 | 166 |
| September | . | 197 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 127 | 168 |
| October | . | 200 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 125 | 174 |
| November | . | 211 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 126 | 167 |
| December | . | 199 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 126 | 162 |
| | 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | . | 186 | 150 | 100 | 105 | 138 | 162 |
| February | . | 187 | 160 | 100 | 105 | 145 | 164 |
| March | . | 186 | 160 | 100 | 104 | 145 | 164 |
| April | . | 183 | 160 | 100 | 108 | 146 | 163 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 46—49 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Akola" by S. R. Deshpande.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*concl.*

(Base : 1944=100)

JUBBULPORE (a)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 58.2 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 12.6 | 19.3 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 90 | 93 | 100 | 85 | 114 | 05 |
| 1946 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 79 | 126 | 101 |
| 1947 | 121 | 110 | 100 | 88 | 159 | 123 |
| 1948 | 149 | 127 | 100 | 121 | 170 | 146 |
| 1949 | 152 | 143 | 100 | 123 | 176 | 151 |
| 1950 | 162 | 148 | 100 | 114 | 190 | 153 |
| 1050 | | | | | | |
| April | 147 | 145 | 100 | 117 | 207 | 153 |
| May | 143 | 145 | 100 | 117 | 208 | 151 |
| June | 145 | 145 | 100 | 117 | 208 | 152 |
| July | 152 | 155 | 100 | 108 | 203 | 155 |
| August | 157 | 157 | 100 | 107 | 180 | 154 |
| September | 153 | 153 | 100 | 107 | 179 | 151 |
| October | 156 | 150 | 100 | 113 | 190 | 155 |
| November | 162 | 143 | 100 | 113 | 188 | 158 |
| December | 179 | 143 | 100 | 115 | 189 | 168 |
| 1051 | | | | | | |
| January | 186 | 136 | 100 | 116 | 187 | 171 |
| February | 183 | 128 | 100 | 123 | 185 | 169 |
| March | 175 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 193 | 166 |
| April | 176 | 125 | 100 | 127 | 193 | 168 |

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 56-59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jubbulpore" by S. R. Deshpande.

KHARAGPUR (b)

| | Food | Fuel and Lighting | House Rent | Clothing, Bedding and Footwear | Miscellaneous | All Items |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Weights | 69.2 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 97 | 110 | 100 | 83 | 109 | 97 |
| 1946 | 102 | 97 | 100 | 76 | 113 | 100 |
| 1947 | 116 | 106 | 100 | 80 | 119 | 111 |
| 1948 | 135 | 116 | 100 | 126 | 129 | 132 |
| 1949 | 142 | 114 | 100 | 125 | 142 | 137 |
| 1950 | 142 | 109 | 100 | 130 | 144 | 137 |
| 1050 | | | | | | |
| April | 141 | 104 | 100 | 122 | 152 | 136 |
| May | 141 | 107 | 100 | 128 | 151 | 137 |
| June | 144 | 108 | 100 | 132 | 147 | 139 |
| July | 146 | 110 | 100 | 130 | 141 | 140 |
| August | 146 | 111 | 100 | 135 | 141 | 141 |
| September | 142 | 110 | 100 | 139 | 141 | 138 |
| October | 144 | 109 | 100 | 146 | 141 | 141 |
| November | 141 | 109 | 100 | 141 | 138 | 137 |
| December | 138 | 109 | 100 | 147 | 136 | 136 |
| 1051 | | | | | | |
| January | 133 | 109 | 100 | 147 | 137 | 133 |
| February | 133 | 108 | 100 | 146 | 139 | 133 |
| March | 135 | 113 | 100 | 150 | 141 | 135 |
| April | 134 | 113 | 100 | 150 | 140 | 134 |

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 45-48 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Kharagpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AT DIFFERENT MUFASSAL CENTRES IN MADRAS
 (Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936=100)

| Menth and year | Visa-kha-patnam | Eluru | Bellary | Cuddalore | Tiruchirapalli | Madurai | Coimbatore | Kozhikode |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1948 | 338 | 367 | 370 | 372 | 351 | 331 | 337 | 394 |
| 1949 | 360 | 396 | 378 | 364 | 365 | 360 | 385 | 409 |
| 1950 | 354 | 404 | 383 | 371 | 372 | 348 | 388 | 428 |
| April | 343 | 391 | 387 | 357 | 359 | 344 | 376 | 424 |
| May | 348 | 393 | 390 | 363 | 374 | 343 | 375 | 428 |
| June | 352 | 407 | 382 | 368 | 375 | 350 | 386 | 439 |
| July | 360 | 406 | 371 | 368 | 378 | 354 | 392 | 439 |
| August | 365 | 419 | 372 | 378 | 376 | 354 | 391 | 417 |
| September | 363 | 416 | 369 | 392 | 376 | 348 | 389 | 411 |
| October | 366 | 415 | 380 | 384 | 374 | 344 | 389 | 419 |
| November | 361 | 410 | 371 | 383 | 371 | 349 | 389 | 427 |
| December | 358 | 407 | 375 | 384 | 367 | 354 | 392 | 449 |
| 1951 | 368 | 413 | 375 | 382 | 370 | 357 | 393 | 450 |
| January | 356 | 416 | 377 | 382 | 369 | 355 | 386 | 411 |
| February | 354 | 425 | 378 | 385 | 366 | 357 | 393 | 427 |
| March | 356 | | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | |

Source.—Public (Economics and Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN RANGOON

The table below shows the percentage variations in the estimated cost on an austerity basis, of one month's supply of foodstuffs and commodities for the principal groups of Indian workpeople, viz., Tamils, Telugus and Uryias on a singleman basis.

(Base : Year 1941=100)

| Month and Year | Food | Fuel and Lighting | Clothing | Miscellaneous | House Rent | All Items combined |
|----------------|------|-------------------|----------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| April | 330 | 279 | 579 | 471 | 200 | 343 |
| May | 333 | 257 | 600 | 471 | 206 | 345 |
| June | 356 | 250 | 641 | 467 | 206 | 301 |
| July | 391 | 214 | 638 | 454 | 206 | 380 |
| August | 390 | 201 | 475 | 454 | 206 | 368 |
| September | 379 | 204 | 440 | 454 | 206 | 359 |
| October | 352 | 197 | 440 | 454 | 206 | 341 |
| November | 344 | 182 | 423 | 454 | 206 | 335 |
| December | 344 | | | | | |
| 1951 | | | | | | |
| January | 354 | 190 | 418 | 454 | 206 | 340 |
| February | 347 | 214 | 418 | 454 | 206 | 337 |
| March | 322 | 198 | 426 | 459 | 206 | 321 |
| April | 329 | 191 | 437 | 476 | 206 | 322 |

Source.—Weekly notes by the Director of Labour, Bureau.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
 (Base : 1937 = 100)

| Country | U.K. | U.S.A. | Canada | Australia | Turkey | Ceylon |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Town | | | | | Istanbul | Colombo(c) |
| 1938 . . . | 101 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 100 | — |
| 1939 . . . | 103 | 97 | 100 | 105 | 101 | 108* |
| 1940 . . . | 119 | 98 | 104 | 110 | 112 | 112 |
| 1941 . . . | 120 | 102 | 110 | 115 | 138 | 122 |
| 1942 . . . | 130 | 113 | 116 | 125 | 232 | 164 |
| 1943 . . . | 120 | 120 | 117 | 129 | 346 | 195 |
| 1944 . . . | 130 | 122 | 117 | 129 | 338 | 200 |
| 1945 . . . | 132 | 125 | 118 | 120 | 353 | 221 |
| 1946 . . . | 132 | 136 | 122 | 131 | 341 | 229 |
| 1947 . . . | 102 a)(b) | 155 | 134 | 136 | 343 | 252 |
| 1948 . . . | 108 | 167 | 153 | 148 | 345 | 260 |
| 1949 . . . | 111 | 165 | 159 | 162 | 378 | 258 |
| 1950 . . . | 114 | 167 | 165 | 179 | 360 | 272 |
| April . . . | 114 | 163 | 162 | 176 | 374 | 266 |
| May . . . | 114 | 164 | 162 | | 361 | 266 |
| June . . . | 114 | 166 | 163 | | 357 | 271 |
| July . . . | 114 | 168 | 166 | | 350 | 272 |
| August . . . | 113 | 168 | 167 | | 343 | 274 |
| September . . . | 114 | 169 | 168 | | 341 | 283 |
| October . . . | 115 | 170 | 169 | 188 | 346 | 279 |
| November . . . | 116 | 171 | 169 | | 348 | 277 |
| December . . . | 116 | 174 | 169 | | 351 | 273 |
| 1951 January . . . | 117 | 177 | 170 | | 354 | 281 |
| February . . . | 118 | 179 | 173 | 196 | — | 284 |
| March . . . | 119 | 180 | 178 | | — | 284 |
| April . . . | 121 | — | 180 | | — | — |

(a) New Series from July, 1947 ; Base : 17th June, 1947 = 100.

(b) July to December.

(c) Fare : November, 1938 to April, 1939 = 100.

* August--December.

Source.—International Labour Office.

Retail and wholesale prices.

MOVEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL CENTRES DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1951

Unweighted retail price index numbers for 18 urban and 12 rural centres are given in the following tables. These measure the fluctuations in the retail prices of certain groups of consumption items as compared to their average prices during 1944.

Urban Centres

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' advanced at 10 centres, receded at 5 centres and remained stationary at 1 centre only. The fluctuations of index numbers were, however, limited within a range of +8 and -4 points.

An analysis by the various consumption groups is given below :—

Cereals.—The index numbers for this sub-group fluctuated both ways and no clear trend of prices could, therefore, be ascertained. The fluctuations in the index numbers ranged from a rise of 18 points at Meerut to a fall of 9 points at Agra and at two centres the index numbers remained stationary.

Pulses.—In general, the price-trend in this sub-group was upwards in the centres of Bombay and U. P. and downwards in the centres of Bihar and West Bengal.

Other articles of food.—The index numbers for this sub-group appreciated in a majority of the centres. The highest rise of 9 points recorded at Dohad was caused by higher quotations for sugar and milk.

Fuel and Lighting.—The index numbers for this group receded at 6 centres, appreciated at 5 centres and remained stationary at 5 centres. The fluctuations in the index numbers, however, did in no case exceed 3 points.

Miscellaneous.—No clear trend of prices was discernible in this group.

Rural Centres

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' appreciated at 6 centres, declined at 3 centres and remained stationary at 1 centre. The index numbers for 'cereals' went up by 40 points at Maibang solely due to a rise in the price of rice and by 20 points at Krishna due to higher quotations for rice and *jorar*. There was, however, a general fall in the prices of cereals at Nana. Significant features in the sub-group 'pulses' were a general rise in the prices at Krishna and a general fall at Lakh. The fluctuations in the index numbers for 'other articles of food' ranged from a rise of 17 points at Muniguda to a fall of 12 points at Nana and the general trend of prices in this sub-group appeared to be slightly upward. The index numbers for 'fuel and lighting' went up by 16 points at Bamra solely due to a rise in the price of kerosene oil and by 12 points at Krishna due to higher quotations for groundnut oil and match box. The index numbers for 'clothing' advanced in almost all the centres due mainly to a rise in the prices of *dhatis*, sarees and shirting. At Nana and Muniguda, these index numbers rose by 16 and 20 points respectively. In the miscellaneous group, there was an appreciable increase in the price of *pan* at Sonaili. A significant rise in the prices of tobacco and *pan* was witnessed at Maibang also.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AT 12 SELECTED RURAL CENTRE
(Base : 1944=100)

| Name of Centres | Cereals | | | Pulses | | | Other articles of food | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | April, '50 | March, '51 | April, '51 | April, '50 | March, '51 | April, '51 | April, '50 | March, '51 | April, '51 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <i>Eastern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Bamra . . | 174 | 169 | 171 | 86 | 103 | 101 | 193 | 185 | 188 |
| 2. Maihang . . | 131 | 146 | 186 ^a | 142 | 142 | 142 | 156 | 151 | 155 |
| 3. Shankargarh . . | 132 | 180 | 176 | 127 | 174 | 178 | 205 | 205 | 205 |
| 4. Sonaili . . | 202 | 281 | 287 | 145 | 180 | 183 | 234 | 249 | 256 |
| <i>Northern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Multapi . . | 157 | 192 | 199 | 111 | 173 | 180 | 192 | 183 | 183 |
| 6. Nana . . | 307 | 344 | 312 ^b | 276 | 231 | 231 | 234 | 261 | 249 ^f |
| 7. Salamatpnr . . | 197 | 212 | 209 | 176 | 251 | 252 | 201 | 214 | 210 |
| <i>Southern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Krishna . . | 135 | 236 | 256 ^c | 154 | 171 | 184 ^d | 200 | 198 | 214 ^g |
| 9. Lakh . . | 186 | 179 | 178 | 177 | 176 | 164 ^e | 170 | 174 | 172 |
| 10. Malur . . | z. | z. | z. | z | z | z | z | z | z |
| 11. Muniguda . . | 203 | 345 | 353 | 234 | 263 | 203 | 254 | 299 | 316 ^g |
| 12. Kudchi . . | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z |

| Name of Centres | All articles of food | | | Fuel & Lighting | | | Clothing | | | Miscellaneous | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| | April, '50 | March, '51 | April, '51 | April, '50 | March, '51 | April, '51 | April, '50 | March, '51 | April, '51 | April, '50 | March, '51 | April, '51 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| <i>Eastern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Bamra . . | 172 | 169 | 170 | 89 | 96 | 112 ^h | 189 | 165 | 166 | 195 | 182 | 187 |
| 2. Maihang . . | 152 | 150 | 156 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 118 | 152 | 153 | 100 | 107 | 127 ^l |
| 3. Shankargarh . . | 164 | 190 | 190 | 95 | 100 | 101 | 131 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 137 | 137 |
| 4. Sonaili . . | 215 | 243 | 249 | 120 | 109 | 109 | 131 | 250 ^j | 255 ^j | 354 | 320 | 380 ^m |
| <i>Northern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Multapi . . | 165 | 181 | 184 | 112 | 115 | 115 | 106 | 128 | 133 | 154 | 170 | 173 |
| 6. Nana . . | 254 | 275 | 280 | 148 | 142 | 140 | 147 | 173 | 189 ^j | 198 | 208 | 208 |
| 7. Salamatpnr . . | 195 | 221 | 219 | 129 | 100 | 100 | 139 | 138 | 140 | 169 | 263 | 263 |
| <i>Southern Zone</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Krishna . . | 193 | 202 | 219 | 155 | 149 | 161 ⁱ | 134 | 145 | 145 | 201 | 224 | 226 |
| 9. Lakh . . | 174 | 175 | 171 | 93 | 86 | 86 | 111 | 111 | 131 ^j | 147 | 147 | 150 |
| 10. Malur . . | z. | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z |
| 11. Muniguda . . | 240 | 303 | 316 | 106 | 104 ^k | 105 | 126 | 231 | 251 ^l | 177 | 215 | 218 |
| 12. Kudchi . . | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z | z |

* Revised.

† Provisional.

(a) Rise in the price of rice.

(b) General fall in the prices of cereals.

(c) Rise in the prices of rice and *jowar*.

(d) General rise in the prices of pulses.

(e) General fall in the prices of pulses.

(f) Fall in the prices of *tul* oil, sugar and *dhania*.

(g) Rise in the prices of edible oil, milk, ghee and chilles.

(h) Rise in the price of kerosene oil.

(i) Rise in the prices of groundnut oil and match box.

(j) Rise in the price of shirting.

(k) Rise in the prices of *dholis*, *sarees* and shirting.(l) Rise in the prices of *pan* and tobacco.(m) Rise in the price of *pan*.

(n) Returns not received.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS
 (B2B)

| Name of Centre and State | Cereals | | | Pulses | | | Other articles of food | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | April, '50 2 | March, '51 3 | April, '51 4 | April, '50 5 | March, '51 6 | April, '51 7 | April, '50 8 | March, '51 9 | April, '51 10 |
| I.—Bombay: | | | | | | | | | |
| Hubli | 140 | 141 | 144 | 109 | 125 | 130 | 162 | 201 | 27 |
| Surat | 107 | 107 | 115 | 128 | 153 | 153 | 162 | 163 | 13 |
| Dohad | 132 | 137 | 141 | 141 | 163 | 171 | 180 | 188 | 81 |
| II.—Panjab (I) | | | | | | | | | |
| Amritsar | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| III.—Uttar Pradesh: | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow | 140 | 159 | 160 | 153 | 180 | 182 | 168 | 167 | 11 |
| Agra | 131 | 162 | 153 | 156 | 188 | 181 | 165 | 168 | 51 |
| Bareilly | 151 | 184 | 176 | 161 | 194 | 200 | 174 | 178 | 16 |
| Banaras | 171 | 156 | 154 | 138 | 177 | 184 | 203 | 185 | 16 |
| Meerut | 170 | 170 | 188a | 157 | 185 | 187 | 165 | 177 | 11 |
| IV.—Bihar: | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | 203 | 257 | 263 | 140 | 198 | 197 | 101 | 183 | 11 |
| V.—West Bengal: | | | | | | | | | |
| Howrah | 141 | 140 | 140 | 125 | 137 | 136 | 166 | 173 | 11 |
| Budge-Budge | 137 | 146 | 148 | 109 | 133 | 132 | 178 | 175 | 11 |
| Kankinara | 131 | 134 | 134 | 109 | 127 | 125 | 169 | 177 | 12 |
| Raniganj | 150 | 192 | 188 | 115 | 126 | 120 | 168 | 183 | 16 |
| Calcutta | 138 | 143 | 142 | 121 | 135 | 135 | 176 | 173 | 11 |
| Gouripore | 132 | 142 | 137 | 119 | 148 | 134b | 163 | 173 | 11 |
| Serampore | 139 | 141 | 142 | 121 | 136 | 136 | 169 | 177 | 11 |
| Kanchrapara | 131 | 148 | 141 | 123 | 144 | 142 | 167 | 172 | 11 |

(a) Rise in the price of barley.

(b) Fall in the prices of masoor, arhar and moong dals.

(c) Rise in the prices of pan and tobacco.

(d) Fall in the price of pan.

(e) Rise in the price of pan.

(f) Rise in the prices of pan, and bidis and tobacco.

(x) Returns not received.

AT 18 SELECTED URBAN CENTRES

1944=100)

| All articles of food | | | Fuel and Lighting | | | Miscellaneous | | | Name of Centre and State. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| April, '50 11 | March, '51 12 | April, '51 13 | April, '50 14 | March, '51 15 | April, '51 16 | April, '50 17 | March, '51 18 | April, '51 19 | |
| 151 | 181 | 184 | 111 | 96 | 97 | 158 | 176 | 178 | Hubli |
| 146 | 150 | 145 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 162 | 156 | 160 | Surat |
| 166 | 175 | 183 | 168 | 120 | 122 | 152 | 150 | 160 | Dohad |
| I.—Bombay: | | | | | | | | | |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | Amritsar |
| II.—Punjab (I) | | | | | | | | | |
| 159 | 161 | 164 | 121 | 128 | 126 | 186 | 196 | 212c | Lucknow |
| 156 | 170 | 169 | 115 | 141 | 139 | 158 | 158 | 153 | Agra |
| 166 | 182 | 182 | 127 | 123 | 125 | 134 | 154 | 153 | Bareilly |
| 185 | 175 | 176 | 131 | 121 | 123 | 370 | 291 | 275d | Banaras |
| 180 | 176 | 184 | 119 | 118 | 115 | 155 | 160 | 172e | Meerut |
| III.—Uttar Pradesh: | | | | | | | | | |
| 189 | 209 | 212 | 137 | 135 | 137 | 170 | 161 | 173f | Patna |
| IV.—Bihar: | | | | | | | | | |
| 156 | 164 | 166 | 93 | 100 | 99 | 156 | 168 | 160 | Howrah |
| 162 | 167 | 164 | 123 | 115 | 115 | 168 | 235 | 238 | Budge-Budge |
| 145 | 160 | 163 | 104 | 102 | 99 | 190 | 161 | 153 | Kankinara |
| 170 | 178 | 174 | 205 | 163 | 163 | 183 | 188 | 182 | Raniganj |
| 162 | 170 | 173 | 105 | 108 | 107 | 169 | 175 | 173 | Calcutta |
| 144 | 164 | 163 | 132 | 131 | 131 | 171 | 187 | 180 | Gouripore |
| 153 | 162 | 163 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 188 | 202 | 193 | Serampore |
| 156 | 164 | 164 | 123 | 130 | 128 | 177 | 183 | 186 | Kanohrapara |

INDEX NUMBERS OF RURAL PRICES IN THE STATE OF MADRAS
(Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936 = 100)

| District 1 | Rural Centres 2 | Index Numbers | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | April, 1950 3 | March, 1951 4 | April, 1951 5 |
| Visakhapatnam . | Adivivarazu . . . | 437 | 444 | 456 |
| Sri kakulam . . . | Thettangi . . . | 471 | 521 | 524 |
| West Godavari . . . | Alamuru . . . | 414 | 423 | 444 |
| Bellary . . . | Madavaram . . . | 480 | 477 | 480 |
| South Arcot . . . | Puliyur . . . | 438 | 445 | 450 |
| Tiruchirapalli . . . | Agaram . . . | 390 | 402 | 409 |
| Madhurai . . . | Thulayanantham . . . | 499 | 485 | 485 |
| Coimbatore . . . | Eriodu . . . | 413 | 493 | 501 |
| Malabar . . . | Gokilapuram . . . | 442 | 462 | 465 |
| Chingleput . . . | Kinathukadavu . . . | 413 | 444 | 416 |
| " . . . | Koduvalli . . . | 578 | 643 | 658 |
| | Guduvancheri . . . | 430 | 449 | 449 |
| | Kunnathur . . . | 436 | 466 | 472 |

Source.—Public (Economics and Statistics) Deptt., Government of Madras.

ALL INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Economic Adviser's Index Numbers of wholesale prices comprise selected items under the groups Food, Industrial Raw Materials, Semi-Manufactures, Manufactured Articles and Miscellaneous. Since from the point of view of the working classes, the Food group together with its sub-groups and Textile products are of importance, the index numbers relating to these groups are also given along with the General Index.

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

| 1 | Cereals 2 | Pulses 3 | Other articles of food 4 | All food articles 5 | Textile products 6 | General Index 7 |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| 1947 Average . . | 312 | 471 | 232 | 292 | 314 | 297 |
| 1948 Average . . | 445 | 426 | 269 | 375 | 406 | 388 |
| 1949 Average . . | 466 | 439 | 277 | 390 | 398 | 381 |
| 1950 Average . . | 472 | 451 | 314 | 411 | 402 | 401 |
| 1950— | | | | | | |
| April . . | 458 | 417 | 309 | 399 | 402 | 391 |
| May . . | 457 | 402 | 319 | 402 | 401 | 394 |
| June . . | 456 | 409 | 321 | 403 | 399 | 396 |
| July . . | 475 | 461 | 335 | 423 | 400 | 405 |
| August . . | 478 | 464 | 340 | 426 | 402 | 410 |
| September . . | 485 | 475 | 339 | 430 | 402 | 413 |
| October . . | 495 | 484 | 319 | 427 | 403 | 411 |
| November . . | 521 | 509 | 281 | 424 | 408 | 413 |
| December . . | 510 | 507 | 291 | 424 | 404 | 414 |
| 1951 January . . | 487 | 509 | 293 | 414 | 406 | 423 |
| February . . | 487 | 509 | 294 | 414 | 430 | 439 |
| March . . | 488 | 518 | 288 | 412 | 457 | 458 |
| April . . | 490 | 501 | 289 | 413 | 501 | |

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

| Period | No. of exchanges at the end of the period | No. of registrations during the period | No. of applicants placed in employment during the period | No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period | No. of employers using the exchanges during the period | No. of vacancies notified during the period | No. of vacancies outstanding at the end of the period |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 15th August, 1947 to 31st December 1947 | 53 | 207,838 | 61,720 | 236,734 | 2,879* | 97,892 | 68,756 |
| 1948 | 54 | 868,787 | 259,774 | 230,033 | 3,122* | 380,118 | 65,131 |
| 1949 | 56 | 1,006,351 | 256,809 | 274,335 | 4,483* | 362,011 | 29,292 |
| 1950— | 67 | 1,210,358 | 331,193 | 330,743 | 5,560* | 419,307 | 23,189 |
| April | 54 | 91,697 | 23,837 | 281,972 | 5,233 | 34,935 | 29,432 |
| May | 64 | 108,921 | 29,434 | 305,003 | 5,940 | 30,735 | 31,484 |
| June | 64 | 100,934 | 29,850 | 322,958 | 5,948 | 36,901 | 27,911 |
| July | 64 | 121,017 | 29,393 | 345,305 | 6,919 | 34,000 | 24,388 |
| August | 65 | 119,682 | 20,021 | 365,732 | 6,135 | 34,585 | 23,432 |
| September | 66 | 101,685 | 29,377 | 347,944 | 6,313 | 34,802 | 23,396 |
| October | 66 | 92,835 | 27,302 | 335,311 | 6,023 | 34,000 | 25,260 |
| November | 66 | 114,130 | 34,554 | 333,028 | 5,870 | 43,076 | 27,570 |
| December | 67 | 115,330 | 33,800 | 330,743 | 5,739 | 41,064 | 28,189 |
| 1951— | | | | | | | |
| January | 67 | 120,050 | 34,631 | 345,169 | 6,048 | 39,282 | 26,987 |
| February | 67 | 107,968 | 32,978 | 348,748 | 6,011 | 39,025 | 26,728 |
| March | 67 | 112,904 | 38,253 | 337,092 | 6,857 | 41,202 | 25,590 |
| April | 67 | 113,437 | 35,396 | 331,372 | 6,357 | 41,813 | 24,547 |

* Monthly averages.

Employment Exchange Statistics for April, 1951, by States

| State or Region | No. of exchanges | No. of registrations | No. of applicants placed in employment during the month | No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the month | No. of employers using exchanges | No. of vacancies notified | No. of vacancies outstanding |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Assam | 3 | 2,425 | 1,027 | 5,823 | 63 | 991 | 610 |
| Bihar | 16 | 8,730 | 2,681 | 26,165 | 264 | 4,199 | 5,176 |
| Bombay | 10 | 11,341 | 2,573 | 31,601 | 658 | 3,210 | 2,009 |
| Delhi, Rajasthan & Ajmer | 8 | 7,818 | 2,592 | 18,018 | 404 | 3,313 | 2,226 |
| Hyderabad | 3 | 1,315 | 210 | 5,538 | 82 | 405 | 642 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 5,753 | 1,398 | 17,093 | 234 | 2,111 | 1,263 |
| Madras | 28 | 20,176 | 6,143 | 72,344 | 932 | 6,705 | 2,386 |
| Orissa | 1 | 621 | 307 | 1,059 | 32 | 71 | 427 |
| Punjab | 14 | 7,712 | 2,379 | 18,058 | 561 | 2,065 | 1,978 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 29 | 34,063 | 13,837 | 59,746 | 2,757 | 15,166 | 5,360 |
| West Bengal | 6 | 13,517 | 1,919 | 65,037 | 400 | 2,614 | 2,053 |
| Total | 122† | 113,437 | 35,396 | 551,372 | 6,357 | 41,813 | 24,547 |

† Includes 55 District Employment Exchanges.

Source:—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

TRAINING STATISTICS

| Month | No. of centres at the end of the period | Number of persons undergoing training at the end of the period | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| | | Technical | Vocational | Women | Apprenticeship* | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1947— | | | | | | |
| September .. | 187 | 5,800 | 1,878 | 893 | 265 | 8,536 |
| 1948— | | | | | | |
| April .. | 296 | 7,511 | 3,324 | 156 | 618 | 11,669 |
| 1949— | | | | | | |
| April .. | 487 | 11,462 | 4,678 | 261 | 2,482 | 18,533 |
| 1950— | | | | | | |
| April .. | 180 | 3,458 | 1,045 | 55 | 163 | 4,721 |
| May .. | 169 | 3,399 | 696 | 142 | 128 | 4,333 |
| June .. | 126 | 4,142 | 656 | 138 | 11 | 4,947 |
| July .. | 98 | 6,022 | 1,162 | 322 | — | 7,626 |
| August .. | 63 | 8,635 | 1,886 | 349 | — | 10,570 |
| September .. | 63 | 9,465 | 2,215 | 340 | — | 12,029 |
| October .. | 63 | 9,238 | 2,136 | 327 | — | 11,701 |
| November .. | 63 | 8,730 | 2,082 | 318 | — | 11,130 |
| December .. | 63 | 8,466 | 2,014 | 338 | — | 10,516 |
| 1951— | | | | | | |
| January .. | 63 | 8,293 | 1,989 | 331 | — | 10,613 |
| February .. | 63 | 8,217 | 1,950 | 331 | — | 10,453 |
| March .. | 63 | 8,037 | 1,925 | 328 | — | 10,229 |
| April .. | 84 | 7,964 | 1,831 | 282 | 606 | 10,083 |

† Excluding disabled persons.

Training Statistics for April, 1951, by States

| State | No. of Centres | Number of persons undergoing training | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| | | Technical | Vocational | Women | Apprenticeship* | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Assam .. | 1 | 240 | 73 | — | — | 313 |
| Bihar .. | 3 | 411 | 72 | — | — | 473 |
| Bombay .. | 5 | 865 | 103 | — | — | 973 |
| Madhya Pradesh .. | 1 | 312 | 104 | — | — | 416 |
| Madras .. | 10 | 838 | 91 | 55 | — | 944 |
| Orissa .. | 2 | 213 | 48 | — | — | 271 |
| Punjab .. | 6 | 876 | 336 | — | — | 1,212 |
| Uttar Pradesh .. | 11 | 1,374 | 375 | 113 | 359 | 2,213 |
| West Bengal .. | 29 | 1,523 | 383 | — | 217 | 2,511 |
| Mysore .. | 3 | 212 | 39 | — | — | 63 |
| P. E. P. S. U. .. | 1 | 88 | — | — | — | 77 |
| Rajasthan .. | 1 | 77 | — | — | — | 77 |
| Travancore-Cochin .. | 4 | 271 | 38 | — | — | 314 |
| Ajmer .. | 1 | 114 | — | — | — | 114 |
| Coorg .. | 1 | 36 | 24 | 16 | — | 66 |
| Delhi .. | 4 | 430 | 132 | 98 | — | 670 |
| Himachal Pradesh .. | 1 | 84 | 13 | — | — | 97 |
| Total .. | 84 | 7,964 | 1,831 | 282 | 606 | 10,083 |

Note.—Apart from the figures given above, 192 Primary School Teachers were also undergoing training at the end of April, 1951.

Source.—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

Absenteeism

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA
(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

| Month | Cotton Mill Industry | | | | | | | | Woollen Industry | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Bombay (b) 2 | Ahmed- nabad (c) 3 | Sidhpur (b) 4 | Madras (a) 5 | Madura (a) 6 | Coimba- tore (a) 7 | Kanpur (d) 8 | Kanpur (d) 9 | Dhariwal (e) 10 | |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 14.4 | 6.4 | 19.1 | 10.3 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 16.1 | 11.8 | — | — |
| 1948 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average | 13.3 | 5.9 | 18.1 | 9.1 | 13.9 | 9.6 | 16.1 | 10.6 | — | — |
| 1949 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average | 15.9 | 7.4 | 21.3 | 8.6 | 13.1 | 8.1 | 15.6 | 11.0 | — | — |
| 1950 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average | 14.5 | 8.4 | 20.1 | 9.5 | 14.6 | 9.7 | 16.1 | 12.5 | 9.3 | — |
| April | 16.3 | 9.7 | 23.3 | 9.8 | 14.3 | 10.2 | 19.0 | 12.4 | 5.0 | — |
| May | 16.4 | 9.6 | 23.5 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 20.4 | 20.8 | 25.8 | 8.0 | — |
| June | 15.2 | 8.9 | 19.9 | 9.9 | 15.8 | 10.6 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 8.0 | — |
| July | 13.9 | 8.3 | 20.3 | 9.4 | 16.1 | 7.4 | 17.9 | 13.1 | 6.2 | — |
| August | 12.3 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 9.2 | 14.6 | 8.6 | 16.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | — |
| September | * | 8.4 | 19.0 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 13.5 | — |
| October | * | 7.8 | 18.3 | 9.5 | 14.3 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 13.8 | — |
| November | 13.6 | 7.8 | 18.8 | 8.9 | 13.3 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 12.7 | — |
| December | 13.8 | 7.9 | 18.3 | 8.5 | 13.6 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 18.7 | — |
| 1951 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| January | 12.1 | 7.4 | 18.1 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 8.8 | — |
| February | 12.8 | 7.8 | 19.4 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 12.0 | — |
| March | 13.0 | 9.0 | 18.7 | 8.7 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 15.5 | — |
| April | 13.6 | 8.0 | 20.3 | 8.8 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 14.3 | 20.8 | — |

| Month | Engineering Industry | | Tele- graph Work- shops | Tramway Work- shops | Iron and Steel Industry | Ordnance Factories | Cement Factories | Match Factories | Leather Industry |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | Bombay (b) 11 | West Bengal (c) 12 | All India (a) 13 | All India (a) 14 | All India (a) 15 | All India (a) 16 | All India (a) 17 | All India (a) 18 | Kanpur (d) 19 |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 13.8 | — | — | — | — | 10.6 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 15.5 |
| 1948 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average | 13.4 | — | — | — | 14.3 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 8.0 |
| 1949 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average | 13.6 | — | — | — | 13.5 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 11.3 |
| 1950 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Average | 13.1 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 15.7 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 8.4 |
| April | 16.3 | 16.2 | 8.8 | 23.7 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 11.4 | 15.5 | 8.4 |
| May | 18.9 | 15.5 | 10.8 | 17.2 | 15.2 | 11.8 | 16.5 | 14.9 | 10.7 |
| June | 14.0 | 12.3 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 14.4 | 9.4 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 7.5 |
| July | 12.0 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 14.4 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 15.5 |
| August | 10.1 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 21.0 |
| September | 11.1 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 12.2 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 4.2 |
| October | 10.0 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 20.1 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 5.9 |
| November | 12.9 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 4.8 |
| December | 11.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 5.2 |
| 1951 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| January | 11.2 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 3.9 |
| February | 13.0 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 4.9 |
| March | 14.8 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 14.0 | 9.9 | 4.8 |
| April | 16.5 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 5.6 |

Sources—

(a) Government of India ; Labour Bureau.

(b) Government of Bombay ; Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information).

(c) Government of West Bengal ; Labour Commissioner.

(d) Employers' Association of Northern India.

* There was a general strike in the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay City.

*Absenteeism in Manufacturing Industries in India, during April, 1951,
by Causes*

| | No. of returns | Percentage of absenteeism due to | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Sickness or accident | Leave other than holidays | Social or religious causes | Other causes | All causes |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Cotton Mills—</i> | | | | | | |
| Madras State | 32 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 11.7 |
| Madras | 1 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 8.8 |
| Madura | 8 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 13.0 |
| Coimbatore | 13 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 10.8 |
| Tinnevell | 5 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 13.6 |
| Others | 5 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 15.0 |
| <i>Woollen Mills—</i> | | | | | | |
| Dhariwal | 1 | 0.7 | 18.5 | — | 1.6 | 20.8 |
| <i>Iron & Steel Factories—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 7 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 11.2 |
| West Bengal | 3 | 3.2 | 7.2 | — | 2.1 | 12.5 |
| Bihar | 3 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 10.5 |
| Madras | 1 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 2.3 | — | 7.9 |
| <i>Ordnance Factories—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 19 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 9.8 |
| West Bengal | 3 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 8.5 |
| Bombay | 5 | 0.8 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 10.9 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 1.0 | 9.4 | — | 0.7 | 11.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 9.5 |
| Madras | 1 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 8.2 |
| <i>Cement Factories—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 8 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 13.4 |
| Madras | 4 | 2.5 | 10.7 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 15.3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 11.0 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 4.4 | 4.7 | — | 1.9 | 12.6 |
| Bihar | 1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | — | 2.7 | — |
| <i>Match Factories—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 5 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 11.5 |
| Bombay | 1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 12.7 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 4.3 | 3.1 | — | 3.4 | 10.8 |
| U. P. | 1 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 9.9 |
| Assam | 1 | 5.9 | 3.1 | — | 1.8 | 10.5 |
| Madras | 1 | 7.4 | 1.8 | — | 4.0 | 13.2 |
| <i>Tramway Workshops—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 4 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 13.5 |
| Bombay | 1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | — | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| Calcutta | 1 | 5.2 | — | 8.4 | 1.6 | 15.2 |
| Madras | 1 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 16.3 |
| Delhi | 1 | 4.2 | 19.3 | 0.1 | — | 23.6 |
| <i>Telegraph Workshops—</i> | | | | | | |
| All States | 2 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 8.9 |
| Bombay | 1 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 1.6 | — | 14.4 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 5.6 |

**ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING, MINING AND PLANTATION
INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE STATE**

| Month | Manufacturing | | | | | | | Gold Mining | Plan- tations |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Tex- tile | Engin- eering | Minerals & Metals | Food and Drink | Chem- icals and Dyes | Wood and Cera- mics | Mis- cel- laneous | | |
| 1949 | | | | | | | | | |
| Average . . | 11.8 | 11.8 | — | 19.2 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 14.5 | — |
| Average 1950 . . | 11.1 | 12.4 | — | 21.3 | 12.1 | 9.0 | 13.0 | 12.4 | — |
| March . . | 10.3 | 13.0 | — | 21.3 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 16.5 | 10.4 | — |
| April . . | 12.2 | 13.6 | — | 19.1 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 17.7 | 11.1 | — |
| May . . | 14.1 | 14.5 | — | 28.1 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 20.3 | — |
| June . . | 11.5 | 12.1 | — | 21.4 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 13.3 | 11.8 | — |
| July . . | 9.7 | 10.7 | — | 20.7 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 13.0 | 9.3 | — |
| August . . | 11.6 | 10.0 | — | 18.4 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 13.3 | 10.5 | — |
| September . . | 10.3 | 11.6 | — | 21.8 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 11.1 | — |
| October . . | 9.7 | 9.7 | — | 11.8 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 17.6* |
| November . . | 10.2 | 11.0 | — | 14.0 | 13.3 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 20.3 |
| December . . | 11.3 | 13.5 | — | 13.3 | 9.9 | 15.1 | 12.8 | 9.5 | 16.5 |
| January 1951 . . | 12.5 | 12.5 | — | 14.5 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 18.1 |
| February . . | 14.0 | 13.0 | — | 17.0 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 9.8 | 19.0 |
| March . . | 14.5 | 12.0 | 14.7† | 18.2 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 18.5 |

*Absenteeism in Manufacturing, Mining and Plantation Industries
in Mysore State during March, 1951, by Causes*

| Industry | No. of returns | Percentage of absenteeism due to | | | | | All causes | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------|---------------|--|
| | | Sickness or accident | Social or religious causes | Other causes | | | | |
| | | | | With leave | Without leave | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Manufacturing : | | | | | | | | |
| Textile . . | 19 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 14.5 | | |
| Engineering . . | 16 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 12.0 | | |
| Minerals & Metals . . | 2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 14.7 | | |
| Food and Drink . . | 7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 18.2 | | |
| Chemicals and Dyes . . | 5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 11.8 | | |
| Wood and Ceramics . . | 7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 12.5 | | |
| Miscellaneous . . | 9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 9.8 | | |
| Gold Mining . . | 3 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 9.7 | | |
| Plantations . . | 23 | — | — | — | — | 18.5 | | |

Source.—Labour Commissioner, Mysore.

* The figures were previously being included under "Food & Drink."

† The figures were previously being included under "Engineering."

THE LABOUR GAZETTE, BOMBAY

Contains Statistical and other Information on Cost of Living, Prices, Wages and Hours of Labour, Employment, Industrial Disputes, Industrial Welfare, Trade Unions and Labour Legislation.

Annual Subscription : Rs. 12.
(post free)

Single copy : Re 1/-
(post free)

Obtainable from :--

The Editor, "Labour Gazette", Secretariat, Bombay-1.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW

(Published in English, French and Spanish editions)

The *International Labour Review*, issued monthly by the International Labour Office and now in its 30th year, is a scientific periodical devoted to questions of labour and social policy. It contains general articles reflecting the evolution of social policy internationally and in the different countries, documentary articles, statistical tables of wages, hours of work, employment and the cost of living, and a bibliography.

A specimen copy of the *Review* and a catalogue of International Labour Office publications will be forwarded on application to the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, or to the International Labour Office (India Branch), "Cochin House", 3, Jantarmantar Road, New Delhi.

The *International Labour Review* may also be obtained from the publishers in the United Kingdom, Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., Raskin House, 40 Museum Street, London, W. C. 1.

Annual Subscription : \$ 5, 30s.

Single Copy : 50 cents ; 3s

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT REPORTER, BOMBAY

Issued monthly by the Directorate of Labour Information,
Secretariat, Bombay-1

Contains Important decisions and Awards, etc., of the Industrial Court, Bombay, Awards of Adjudicators appointed by the Government of Bombay, and Labour Laws and Rules made thereunder.

Annual Subscription : Rs. 12/-
(post free)

Single copy Re 1/-

Obtainable from :--

The Editor, "Industrial Court Reporter", Secretariat, Bombay-1.

MYSORÉ LABOUR GAZETTE

Editor : Mr. C. Srikantia, B. A., B. L.

This Journal is published monthly by the Department of Labour under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore. It contains :—

Leading Articles ; Important Extracts and Summaries of Contemporary Opinions ; Review of Labour Laws ; Labour Notes and News ; Statistics of Working Class Cost of Living Index ; Absenteeism ; Industrial Disputes ; Regional Employment Exchange, etc., etc., and all other matters relating to Labour in the State.

Annual Subscription : Rs. 9/-
(Postage Extra)

Single copy : As. 12/-
(Postage Extra)

Available from :—

The Commissioner of Labour in Mysore
No. 5, Infantry Road, Civil Station, Bangalore (South India).

THE EASTERN ECONOMIST

Editor : Mr. E. P. W. da Costa, M. A. (Oxon)

Published every Friday

A Weekly Journal of Opinion devoted to Current Political and Economic Affairs.

Annual Subscription Rates (Post free) :

India, Pakistan and Ceylon Rs. 4/-

Other Countries Rs. 66/-

Quarterly Bulletin of Records and Statistics Rs. 8/- (Annual)

Advertisement rates are quoted on application.

Manager, The Eastern Economist Ltd., 52, Queensway, NEW DELHI.

IN ITS 61ST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

“CAPITAL”

An indispensable aid to
a proper understanding
of the economic problems
of the day

Full details from

MANAGER, “CAPITAL” LTD., 4, LYONS RANGE,
CALCUTTA-1.

COMMERCE

(Established 1910)

INDIA'S PREMIER FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL

Contains latest information on all Indian Enterprises,
Market Movements and regular analysis of Indian and
Foreign Economic Conditions. A USEFUL AND
INTERESTING WEEKLY FOR ALL BUSINESSMEN.

Subscription Rates inclusive of Postage :-

| | <i>Inland</i> | <i>Foreign</i> |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Yearly | Rs. 45/- | Rs. 60/- |
| Half-Yearly | Rs. 25/- | Rs. 30/- |

Advertisement rates, etc., can be had from:

The Advertisement Manager,

“COMMERCE”

Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Labour Gazette

Index to Volume VIII, Nos. 1—12

July 1950 to June 1951

(Pages 1—993)

| Pages | Pages |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | A— <i>contd.</i> |
| ABSENTEEISM— | AWARDS AND DECISION—<i>contd.</i> |
| Absenteeism in Manufacturing Industries in: India 80, 162, 240, 324, 407, 490, 564, 646, 734, 818, 904, 991. Mysore State, 82, 164, 242, 326, 409, 492, 566, 648, 736, 820, 906, 993. | Dearness Allowance in Bombay Silk Mills—Order of the Wage Board 510 |
| ACTS—(See Labour Legislation). | Decision in the Dispute between Messrs Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd., and their Employee 596 |
| Agricultural Wages in England and Wales 697 | “Individual Dispute” is not an “Industrial Dispute” Decision of the Calcutta High Court 672 |
| Agricultural Wages in Scotland 867 | Khelari Cement Works Limited, Khelari Labour Conditions in the Indian Banks—Award of the Industrial Tribunal 185 |
| AIRWAYS— | Payment of Wages Act—Appeal from the Decision of the Authority under the Act 763 |
| Decision in the Dispute between Messrs. Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd. and their Employees 596 | POINTS FROM APPROPRIATORS’ AWARDS— |
| AJMER— | Bhopal 850 |
| Ajmer Employees’ State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules, 1951 760 | Bihar 433, 437 |
| Ajmer Industrial Statistics (Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1950 19 | Bombay 21, 107, 267, 268, 270, 429, 510, 595, 673, 676 |
| Ajmer State Employees’ Insurance Court Rules 848 | Delhi 108 |
| Labour News (monthly) 30, 113, 193, 277, 364, 441, 517, 600, 680, 768, 854, 934. | Hyderabad 109, 850 |
| State of Ajmer Minimum Wages Rules, 1950 20 | Madras 22, 188, 189, 272, 273, 358, 359 |
| Articles of Labour Interest in Periodicals 43, 126, 206, 288, 374, 454, 530, 610, 690, 783, 869, 948. | West Bengal 23, 190 |
| ASSAM— | Profit Sharing Bonus declared to be a Part of Wages—Decision of the Patna High Court 764 |
| Assam Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill 1951 670 | Sugar Factories in Bihar 433 |
| Assam Rules under the Factories Act, 1948 426 | Two disputes in the Coach Building and Motor Car Repairing Industry 673 |
| Declaration of certain Industries as Public Utility Services in Bihar and Assam 609 | B |
| Labour News (monthly) 30, 114, 193, 277, 364, 442, 517, 601, 680, 761, 854, 934 | BANKS— |
| United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Workmen’s Compensation) Regulation, 1951 and the United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Industrial Disputes) Regulation, 1951 927 | Bank Disputes—Appointment of a Board of Conciliation 942 |
| ASSISTANCE— Ministry of Defence Scheme for Mutual Assistance 36 | Labour Conditions in the Indian Banks—Award of the Industrial Tribunal 185 |
| AWARDS AND DECISIONS— | BHOPAL— |
| Bonus to Ahmedabad Cotton Textile Workers—Award of the Industrial Court, Bombay 929 | Bhopal Employees’ Insurance Court Rules 926 |
| Bonus to Bombay Textile Workers—Awards of the Industrial Court and the Labour Appellate Tribunal 429 | Bhopal Employees’ State Insurance (Medical) Benefit Rules, 1950 927 |
| Dearness Allowance in Bombay Silk Mills—Decision of the Industrial Court 695 | Labour News (monthly) 601, 681, 768, 854, 934 |

B—contd.

BIHAR—contd.

Profit Sharing Bonus declared to be a Part of Wages—Decision of the Patna High Court 764

Sugar Factories in Bihar 433

Bilaspur Factories Rules, 1951

BILLS—(See Labour Legislation)

BOMBAY—

Bonus to Ahmedabad Cotton Textile Workers—Award of the Industrial Court, Bombay 929

Bonus to Bombay Textile Workers—Awards of the Industrial Court and the Labour Appellate Tribunal 429

Dearness Allowance in Bombay Silk Mills—Decision of the Industrial Court 595

Dearness Allowance in Bombay Silk Mills—Order of the Wage Board 510

Labour News (monthly) 31, 114, 193, 364, 442, 518, 601, 769, 934

Two Disputes in the Coal Building and Motor Car Repairing Industry 673

Working of the Factories Act, 1948 during 1949 353

Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, during 1949 15

BONUS—

Bonus to Ahmedabad Cotton Textile Workers—Award of the Industrial Court, Bombay 929

Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1950 182

Profit Sharing Bonus declared to be a Part of Wages—Decision of the Patna High Court 764

Building Industry—Payment by Results, in An I.L.O. Survey 943

C

CANADA—

Labour Organisation in Canada, 1949 526

Salaries and Hours of Office Employees in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October, 1949 780

CEMENT INDUSTRY—

Kholari Cement Works Limited, Kholari Labour Conditions in the Cement Industry 437

Kholari Cement Works Limited, Kholari Labour Conditions in the Cement Industry 570

CEYLON—

Labour in Ceylon—Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour for 1949 11

CHINA—

The Trade Union Law of the People's Republic of China 693

COAL MINES—

Coal Industry declared to be a Public Utility Service 426, 927

Coal Mines Committee, I.L.O.—Fourth Session 693, 867

Earnings of the U.K. Coal Miners, 1949 203

Industrial Committee on Coal Mining—Third Session 692

COAL MINES—contd.

Profits of Coal Companies, 1944-48 233

Conciliation Boards, etc., in U.P.—Formation of 762

CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES—

Advisory Committees, Formation of, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 669

I.L.O. Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation 237

I.L.O. Coal Mines Committee—Fourth Session 693, 867

I.L.O. Committee on Work on Plantations 513

I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works—Third Session 607

Industrial Committee on Coal Mining—Third Session 692

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Formation of Works Committees 265

International Labour Conference—Resolutions adopted at the 33rd Session 122

International Labour Conference—34th Session 607

Labour Ministers' Conference—Ninth Session 523

Rationalisation of Industry—Development Sub-Committee's Recommendations to Rehabilitate Retrenched Personnel 650

Second Session of the I.L.O. Asian Advisory Committee 373

Textile Development Committee 522

Third Session of the I.L.O. Textiles Committee 286

Thirty-Fourth International Labour Conference—Items on the Agenda 286

Thirty-Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference—Indian Delegation 945

Thirty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference—President's Address 26

Working of the Rescue Stations' Committee for Mines—Report for the Year 1949-50 350

Works Committees in Rajasthan 106

COORG—

Final Rules under the Factories Act, 1948 published by Coorg 426

Minimum Wages Act, 1948—Formation of Advisory Board in Coorg 266

COST OF LIVING—

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Low-paid Employees at different Mafasal Centres in Madras 71, 153, 231, 315, 399, 481, 555, 637, 725, 809, 895, 952

Cost of Living Index Numbers in Foreign Countries 72, 154, 232, 316, 400, 482, 556, 638, 726, 810, 896, 953

Labour Bureau Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers 60, 142, 220, 304, 383, 470, 545, 626, 715, 798, 884, 971

Working Class Cost of Living and Food Index Numbers in India 59, 141, 210, 303, 387, 469, 544, 625, 714, 707, 883, 970

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in Rangoon 71, 153, 231, 315, 399, 481, 555, 637, 725, 809, 895, 952

COTTON MILLS—
O—contd.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| COTTON MILLS— | |
| Bonus to Bombay Textile Workers—Awards of the Industrial Court and the Labour Appellate Tribunal | 420 |
| Cotton Mill Industry, Employment in | 52 |
| 131, 211, 295, 379, 461, 536, 617, 706, 789, 875, 962 | |
| Cotton Mill Industry in India, Labour Conditions in | 821 |
| Cotton Mill Industry, Minimum Wages in | 51, 136, 214, 298, 382, 464, 539, 620, 700, 792, 878, 963 |
| Cotton Mills working one or More Shifts, Number of | 212, 296, 380, 462, 537, 618, 707, 790, 876, 963 |

D

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| DRUGS— | |
| Delhi Factories Rules, 1950 | 183 |
| Labour News (monthly) | 31, 115, 194, 278, 365, 442, 518, 602, 681, 769, 854, 935 |
| State of Delhi Minimum Wages Rules, 1950 | 264 |
| Development Sub-Committee's Recommendations to Rehabilitate Retrenched Personnel—Rationalisation of Industry | 859 |

DISPUTES—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Ajmer Industrial Statistics (Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1950 | 19 |
| Bank Disputes—Appointment of a Board of Conciliation | 912 |
| Hyderabad Industrial Disputes Rules, 1950 | 508 |
| "Individual Dispute" is not an "Industrial Dispute"—Decision of the Calcutta High Court | 672 |
| Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Formation of Works Committees | 265 |
| Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 | 18 |
| Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 1950 | 183 |
| Industrial Disputes in India (monthly) | 27, 111, 191, 275, 362, 439, 515, 598, 678, 832, 931 |
| Industrial Disputes in India during 1950 | 740 |
| Industrial Disputes in India (Statistics) | 55, 137, 215, 299, 383, 465, 510, 621, 710, 793, 879, 906 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Industrial Disputes in United Kingdom, 1949 | 40 |
| Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1950 | 592 |
| Speedy Disposal of Labour Disputes—By an Observer | |
| United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Workmen's Compensation) Regulation, 1951 and the United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Industrial Disputes) Regulation, 1951 | 839 |
| Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1950 | 927 |
| Wages, Hours of Work, Retail Prices and Disputes in U.K. during 1950 | 264 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Docks— | |
| Dock Workers, Calcutta, (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 | 671 |
| Labour Conditions in Dockyards in India | 327 |
| Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 | 928 |
| Report on the Working of the Indian Dock Labourers Act 1934 and the Indian Dock Labourers Regulations 1948, for the Year 1949 | 844 |

EARNINGS—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Average Annual Earnings of Factory Employees | 53, 135, 213, 297, 381, 463, 538, 619, 708, 791, 877, 964 |
| Earnings of the U. K. Coal Miners, 1949 | 203 |
| Economics and Statistics Bureau in Bihar, Establishment of, Economic Survey of the United Kingdom for 1950 | 608 |
| 38 | |

EMPLOYMENT—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Employment and Training Schemes of the Government of India | 36, 119, 283, 370, 446, 523, 605, 685, 774, 801, 938 |
| Employment Exchange Statistics | 78, 160, 238, 322, 408, 488, 562, 644, 732, 816, 902, 989 |
| Employment in Cotton Mill Industry | 52, 134, 211, 295, 379, 461, 536, 617, 706, 789, 875, 962 |
| Employment in Factories | 51, 133, 210, 291, 378, 460, 535, 616, 705, 788, 874, 953 |
| Employment in Factories, 1949 | 907 |
| Employment of Seasonal Workers in U.P. Sugar Factories | 427 |
| Hours of Employment Regulations on Indian Government Railways for the Year 1918-49 | 513 |
| Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 | 028 |

F

FACTORIES—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Average Annual Earnings of Factory Employees | 53, 135, 213, 297, 381, 463, 538, 619, 708, 791, 877, 964 |
| Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 | 505 |
| Bihar Factories Welfare Officers' Rules, 1950 | 20 |
| Delhi Factories Rules, 1950 | 163 |
| Employment in Factories | 51, 133, 210, 291, 378, 460, 535, 616, 705, 789, 874, 933 |
| Employment in Factories, 1949 | 907 |
| Hyderabad Factories Rules, 1950 | 426 |
| Madhya Pradesh Factory Welfare Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951 | 760 |
| PEPSU Factories Rules, 2007 (1950) | 184 |
| PEPSU Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1950 | 266 |
| Rajasthan Factory Welfare Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1950 | 426 |
| Rules under the Factories Act, 1948 | 426, 920 |
| Wages paid to Factory Employees | 53, 135, 213, 297, 381, 463, 538, 619, 708, 791, 877, 964 |
| Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951 | 926 |
| West Bengal Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1950 | 183 |
| Working of the Factories Act, 1948 during 1949 | 102, 351 |

FIJI—

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Conditions of Labour in Fiji | 781 |
|------------------------------|-----|

GERMANY—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Labour Legislation in Eastern Germany | 371 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|

| H | Pages | I—contd. | Pages |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| HIMACHAL PRADESH— | | I. L. O.—contd. | |
| Himachal Pradesh Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1949 | 926 | Third Session of the I.L.O. Textiles Committee | 285 |
| Himachal Pradesh Workmen's Compensation Rules | 508 | IRAN— | |
| Hours of Work, Wages, Retail Prices and Disputes in U.K. during 1950 | 698 | Labour Conditions in the Oil Industry in Iran—Report of a Mission of the International Labour Office | 587 |
| HOUSING— | | IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY— | |
| Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund | 849 | Hosiery Industry and Iron and Steel Industry declared as Public Utility Services | 265 |
| Programmes in Aid of Family House Building "Aided Self-Help Housing" | 123 | Labour Conditions in Iron and Steel Industry | 1 |
| HYDERABAD— | | J | |
| Hyderabad Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1950 | 266 | JAPAN— | |
| Hyderabad Factories Rules, 1950 | 426 | Labour Conditions in Japan in 1950 | 504 |
| Hyderabad Industrial Disputes Rules, 1950 | 508 | Training of Labour Inspectors in Japan | 452 |
| Hyderabad Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, and Hyderabad Industrial Statistics (Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules | 595 | K | |
| Hyderabad Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1950 | 184 | KUTCH— | |
| Hyderabad Metalliferous Mines Rules, 1951 | 760 | Kutch Factories Rules, 1949 | 620 |
| Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Rules, 1951 | 927 | L | |
| Hyderabad Silicosis Rules, 1951 | 927 | LABOUR CONDITIONS— | |
| Labour News (monthly) 32, 115, 194, 278, 365, 443, 519, 602, 770, 866, 936 | 595 | American Labour in 1950; Review of Cement Industry, in | 645 |
| I | | Cotton Mill Industry in India, in | 570 |
| Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 | 18 | Dockyards in India, in | 521 |
| INSURANCE— | | Fiji, in | 327 |
| Employees' Insurance Court Rules | 183, 671, 848 | Indian Banks, in (Award of the Industrial Tribunal) | 781 |
| Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950 | 105 | Iron and Steel Industry, in | 165 |
| Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 | 357 | Japan in 1950, in | 1 |
| Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules, 1950 | 508, 692 | Match Industry, in | 504 |
| Rules under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 | 926 | Oil Industry in Iran, in | 93 |
| INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION— | | Potteries and Ceramic Factories, in | 597 |
| A Review of World Unemployment Figures —An I.L.O. Survey | 285 | Principal Municipalities in India, in | 243 |
| I.L.O. Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation | 287 | Principal Ports of India, in | 410 |
| I.L.O. Coal Mines Committee—Fourth Session | 693, 867 | Road Transport in U.P., in, Report of the Committee | 433 |
| I.L.O. Committee on Work on Plantations | 513 | Tramways, in | 261 |
| I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works—Third Session | 607 | U.P., in, during 1950 | 737 |
| I.L.O. to Examine Conditions of Work on Plantations | 372 | Woollen Textile Industry, in | 912 |
| Labour Conditions in the Oil Industry in Iran—Report of a Mission of, Payment by Results in the Building Industry—I.L.O. Survey | 587 | LABOUR LEGISLATION— | |
| Programmes in aid of Family House-building—Aided Self-Help Housing—An I.L.O. Survey | 943 | Advisory Committees, Formation of, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 | 689 |
| Second Session of the I.L.O. Asian Advisory Committee | 123 | Ajmer Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules, 1951 | 760 |
| | 373 | Ajmer Industrial Statistics (Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules, 1950 | 19 |
| | | Ajmer State Factories Rules, 1950 | 106 |
| | | Assam Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1951 | 670 |
| | | Bengal Shops and Establishments (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950 | 625 |
| | | Bihar Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules, 1950 | 603 |
| | | Bihar Factories Rules, 1950 | 693 |
| | | Bihar Factories Welfare Officers' Rules, 1950 | 20 |
| | | Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 | 671 |
| | | Central Labour Appellate Tribunal | 356 |
| | | Coal Industry declared to be a Public Utility Service | 420 |
| | | Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund | 849 |

| Pages | Pages |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| L—contd. | L—contd. |
| LABOUR LEGISLATION—contd. | |
| Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1950 | 182 |
| Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1951 | 847 |
| Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in PEPSU | 849 |
| Conciliation Boards, etc., in U.P., Formation of | 762 |
| Declaration of certain Industries as Public Utility Services in Bihar and Assam | 509 |
| Delhi Factories Rules, 1950 | 183 |
| Employees' Insurance Court Rules | 848 |
| Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950 | 105 |
| Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 | 357 |
| Employers' Liability (Amendment) Act, 1951 | 761 |
| Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1951 | 846 |
| Employment of Seasonal Workers in U.P. Sugar Factories | 427 |
| Extension of certain Labour Laws to the Merged States of Banaras, Tehri Garhwal and Rampur in U.P. | 761 |
| Fair Wages Bill, 1950 | 181 |
| Himachal Pradesh Workmen's Compensation Rules | 508 |
| Hosiery Industry and Iron and Steel Industry declared as Public Utility Services | 265 |
| Hosiery Industry in U.P. declared as Public Utility Service | 671 |
| Hyderabad Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1950 | 266 |
| Hyderabad Factories Rules, 1950 | 426 |
| Hyderabad Industrial Disputes Rules, 1950 | 508 |
| Hyderabad Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, and Hyderabad Industrial Statistics (Industrial and Labour Disputes) Rules | 505 |
| Hyderabad Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1950 | 184 |
| Hyderabad Metalliferous Mines, Rules, 1951 | 760 |
| Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Rules, 1951 | 927 |
| Hyderabad Silicosis Rules, 1951 | 927 |
| Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Formation of Works Committees | 265 |
| Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 | 18 |
| Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 1961 | 183 |
| Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1950 | 594 |
| Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 | 106 |
| Labour Appellate Tribunal | 183, 204 |
| Labour Discipline Act in Poland | 452 |
| Labour Legislation in Eastern Germany | 371 |
| Madhya Bharat Industrial Relations (Adaptation) (Amendment) Bill, 1950 | 206 |
| Madhya Bharat Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill, 1950 | 20 |
| Madhya Bharat Shops and Establishments Bill, 1950 | 760 |
| Madhya Bharat Trade Unions Regulations, 1950 | 184 |
| Madhya Pradesh Adjustment and Liquidation of Industrial Workers' Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1951 | 761 |
| Madhya Pradesh Factory Welfare Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951 | 760 |
| Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Act, 1950 | 428 |
| LABOUR LEGISLATION—Contd. | |
| Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1950 | 356 |
| Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 | 928 |
| Madras Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1950 | 508 |
| Minimum Wages Act, 1948 | 105, 357, 427, 509, 592, 762, 928 |
| Minimum Wages Act, 1948—Formation of Advisory Board in Coorg | 266 |
| Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1950 | 264 |
| Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1950 and 1951 | 182, 846 |
| Minimum Wages (Extension of Time) Ordinance, 1950 | 19 |
| Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951 | 669 |
| Orissa Employees' State Insurance Court Rules, 1951 | 671 |
| Orissa Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules, 1951 | 592 |
| Orissa Shops and Establishments Bill, 1951 | 847 |
| Patiala and East Punjab States Union Factories Rules, 2007 (1950) | 184 |
| Payment of Wages Act, 1936 | 105, 357, 670 |
| Payment of Wages Act—Appeal from the Decision of the Authority under the Act | 763 |
| Payment of Wages Act, 1936—Extended to all Mines other than Coal Mines | 849 |
| PEPSU Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1950 | 266 |
| Public Utility Services in West Bengal, certain Industries declared as | 761 |
| Punjab Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1951 | 670 |
| Rajasthan Factory Welfare Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1950 | 426 |
| Rules under the Factories Act, 1948 | 926 |
| Rules under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 | 926 |
| State of Ajmer Minimum Wages Rules, 1950 | 20 |
| State of Delhi Minimum Wages Rules, 1950 | 264 |
| Travancore Payment of Wages Act, 1941 | 106 |
| United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Workmen's Compensation) Regulation, 1951 and the United Khasi Jaintia Hills District (Industrial Disputes) Regulation, 1951 | 927 |
| Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1950 | 264 |
| Uttar Pradesh Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour Welfare and Development Fund Bill, 1950 | 265 |
| Vindhya Pradesh Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1950 | 592 |
| Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules | 848 |
| West Bengal Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1950 | 183 |
| West Bengal Maternity Benefit (Ten Estates) Rules, 1950 and 1951 | 426, 848 |
| LABOUR LITERATURE— | |
| Current Labour Literature | 43, 44, 126, 128, 206, 208, 288, 290, 374, 375, 454, 456, 530, 532, 610, 611, 699, 701, 783, 784, 860, 870, 948, 949 |
| Labour Organisation in Canada, 1949 | 526 |

L—contd.

Pages

LIBRARY—

Labour Bureau Library, Additions to 44, 128, 208, 290, 375, 456, 532, 611, 701, 784, 870, 949

M

MADHYA BHARAT—

Labour News (monthly) 32, 115, 195, 279
365, 443, 519, 602, 681, 770, 855, 935

Madhya Bharat Industrial Relations (Adap-
tation) (Amendment) Bill, 1950 266

Madhya Bharat Shops and Commercial Es-
tablishments Bill, 1950 20

Madhya Bharat Shops and Establishments
Bill, 1950 760

Madhya Bharat Trade Unions Regulations,
1950 184

MADHYA PRADESH—

Labour News (monthly) 32, 116, 195, 279, 366,
443, 519, 603, 682, 771, 855, 936

Madhya Pradesh Adjustment and Liquidation
of Industrial Workers' Debt (Amend-
ment) Bill, 1951 761

Madhya Pradesh Factory Welfare Officers
(Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951 760

Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments
(Amendment) Act, 1950 428

Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments
(Amendment) Bill, 1950 356

Working of the Workmen's Compensation
Act during 1949 180

MADRAS—

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Low-paid
Employees, at different Mufassal Centres
in Madras 71, 153, 231, 315, 399, 481,
556, 637, 726, 809, 895, 982

Index Numbers of Rural Prices in the Madras
State 77, 159, 237, 321, 405, 487, 562,
643, 732, 815, 901, 988

Labour News (monthly) 33, 116, 196, 280,
367, 444, 520, 603, 682, 771,
856, 936

Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Em-
ployment) Scheme, 1951 928

Madras Employees Insurance Court Rules,
1950 508

Working of the Factories Act, 1948 during
1949 102

Working of the Workmen's Compensation
Act, during 1949 17

Man-Power Supply and Distribution in
Norway 202

MATCH INDUSTRY—

Labour Conditions in Match Industry 83

MATERNITY BENEFITS—

Assam Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill,
1951 670

Hyderabad Maternity Benefit (Amendment)
Act, 1950 184

Punjab Maternity Benefit (Amendment)
Bill, 1951 670

M—contd.

MINES—

Coal Mines Labour Housing and General
Welfare Fund 849

Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus
Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1950 182

Hyderabad Metaliferous Mines Rules, 1951
Payment of Wages Act, 1936—Extended to
all Mines other than Coal Mines 749

Working of the Rescue Stations Committee
for Mines—Report for the Year 1949-50 849

MUNICIPALITIES—

Labour Conditions in the Principal Munici-
palities in India 410

MYSORE—

Absenteeism Statistics in Manufacturing
Industries in Mysore State 82, 164, 242,
409, 492, 567, 648, 737, 820,
906, 993

Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1950 174

Labour in Mysore—The Annual Report of
the Department of Labour, Mysore, for
the Year 1949-50 502

Labour News (monthly) 33, 117, 196, 280, 368,
444, 520, 604, 682, 772, 856, 936

Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951 609

N

NORWAY—

Man-Power Supply and Distribution in
Norway 202

O

Office Employees in Canadian Manufacturing
Industries, October, 1949, Salaries and
Hours of 780

OIL INDUSTRY IN IRAN—

Labour Conditions in—Report of a Mission
of the International Labour Office 657

ORDINANCES—(See Labour Legislation).

ORISSA—

Final Rules under the Factories Act, 1948
published by Orissa 425

Orissa Employees' State Insurance Court
Rules, 1951 671

Orissa Employees' State Insurance (Medical
Benefit) Rules, 1951 592

Orissa Shops and Establishments Bill,
1951 817

Working of the Factories Act, 1948 during
1949 163

P

PARLIAMENT—

Questions in Parliament on Labour 120, 148, 416,
523, 685, 774, 861, 937

Payment by Results in the Building Indus-
try—I.L.O. Survey 943

| Pages | Pages |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| P—contd. | |
| PEPSU (PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION)— | |
| Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation in PEPSU | 849 |
| Labour News (monthly) | 683, 772, 856, 937 |
| Patiala and East Punjab States Union Factories Rules, 2007 (1950) | 184 |
| PEPSU Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1950 | 266 |
| PLANTATIONS— | |
| Conditions of Plantation Labour in India | 100 |
| I.L.O. Committee on Work on Plantations | 513 |
| I.L.O. to Examine Conditions of Work on Plantations | 372 |
| POLAND— | |
| Labour Discipline Act in Poland | 452 |
| PORTS— | |
| Labour Conditions in Principal Ports of India | 493 |
| POTTERIES— | |
| Labour Conditions in Potteries and Ceramic Factories | 243 |
| PRICES— | |
| All India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices | 77, 159, 237, 321, 405, 487, 561, 643, 731, 815, 901, 988 |
| Index Numbers of Rural Prices in the Madras State | 77, 159, 237, 321, 405, 487, 561, 643, 731, 815, 901, 988 |
| Movement of Retail Prices | 73, 155, 233, 317, 401, 483, 557, 639, 727, 811, 897, 984 |
| Retail Price Index Numbers, Rural Centres | 158, 236, 320, 404, 486, 558, 642, 730, 814, 900, 985 |
| Retail Price Index Numbers, Urban Centres | 74, 156, 234, 318, 402, 484, 559, 640, 728, 812, 898, 986 |
| Retail Prices, Wages, Hours of Work and Disputes in U.K. during 1950 | 696 |
| Profits of Coal-Companies, 1944-48 | 256 |
| PROVIDENT FUND— | |
| Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1950 | 182 |
| Coal Mines Povident Fund and Bonus Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1951 | 847 |
| PUNJAB (INDIA)— | |
| Employees' Insurance Court Rules, Punjab | 848 |
| Labour News (monthly) | 34, 117, 197, 281, 368, 446, 521, 604, 683, 772, 857, 937 |
| Punjab Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1951 | 670 |
| R | |
| RAILWAYS— | |
| Conditions of Railway Labour—Report of the Railway Board on Indian Railways for the Year 1949-50 | 661 |
| Hours of Employment Regulations on Indian Government Railways for the Year 1948-49 | 843 |
| R—contd. | |
| RAJASTHAN— | |
| Labour News (monthly) | 773, 857, 937 |
| Rajasthan Factory Welfare Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1950 | 426 |
| Works Committees in Rajasthan | 106 |
| RANGOON— | |
| Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in Rangoon | 71, 153, 231, 315, 399, 481, 556, 637, 726, 809, 895, 982 |
| Rationalisation of Industry—Development Sub-Committee's Recommendations to Rehabilitate Retrenched Personnel | 859 |
| Registered Trade Unions in India 1948-49 | 419 |
| REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES— | |
| Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour, Ceylon, for 1949 | 11 |
| Conditions of Railway Labour—Report of the Railway Board on Indian Railways for the Year 1949-50 | 661 |
| Hours of Employment Regulations on Indian Government Railways for the Year 1948-49 | 843 |
| Indian Dock Labour—Report on the Working of the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 and the Indian Dock Labourers Regulations 1948 for the Year 1949 | 844 |
| Labour Administration in Travancore-Cochin—Report for the period 16th August 1949 to 31st March 1950 | 924 |
| Labour Administration in Travancore-Cochin—Report for the Year 1124 M.E. | 584 |
| Labour Conditions in Japan | 504 |
| Labour Conditions in the Oil Industry in Iran—Report of a Mission of the International Labour Office | 587 |
| Labour Conditions in Road Transport in U.P.—Report of the Committee | 261 |
| Labour Conditions in U.P. during 1950 | 921 |
| Lahour in Mysore—Annual Report of the Department of Lahour, Mysore for the Year 1949-50 | 502 |
| Ministry of Labour, Government of India—Report on Activities during 1950-51 | 756 |
| Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Continuance of Protection to the Sugar Industry | 13 |
| Standardisation of Methods of Collection of Prices—Report of the State Statistical Bureau Government of West Bengal | 757 |
| Working of the Factories Act, 1948 during 1949 | 102, 361 |
| Working of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, during 1949 | 664 |
| Working of the Rescue Stations Committee for Mines—Report for the Year 1949-50 | 350 |
| Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act | 15, 180, 338 |
| RETRENCHMENT— | |
| Rationalisation of Industry—Development Sub-Committee's. Recommendations to Rehabilitate Retrenched Personnel | 859 |
| Retrenchment | 165 |
| ROAD TRANSPORT— | |
| Labour Conditions in Road Transport in U.P.—Report of the Committee | 261 |

| Pages | Pages |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S | T |
| Salaries and Hours of Office Employees in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October 1949 | 780 |
| SAURASHTRA— | |
| Labour News (monthly) | 34, 117, 197, 281, 368, 445, 521, 604, 683, 773, 857, 937 |
| SCOTLAND— | |
| Agricultural Wages in Scotland | 1867 |
| SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS— | |
| Bengal Shops and Establishments (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950 | 265 |
| Madhya Bharat Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill, 1950 | 20 |
| Madhya Bharat Shops and Establishments Bill, 1950 | 760 |
| Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Act, 1950 | 428 |
| Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1950 | 356 |
| Orissa Shops and Establishments Bill, 1951 | 847 |
| SILK MILLS— | |
| Dearness Allowance in Bombay—Decision of the Industrial Court | 595 |
| Dearness Allowance in Bombay—Order of the Wago Board | 510 |
| Speedy Disposal of Labour Disputes—By An "Observer" | 839 |
| SUGAR INDUSTRY— | |
| Employment of Seasonal Workers in U.P. Sugar Factories | 427 |
| Labour Conditions in the Indian Sugar Industry | 13 |
| Sugar Factories in Bihar | 433 |
| Uttar Pradesh Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour, Welfare and Development Fund Bill, 1950 | 265 |
| Standardisation of Methods of Collection of Prices—Report of the State Statistical Bureau, Govt. of West Bengal | 757 |
| STATISTICS— | |
| Absenteeism | 80, 162, 240, 324, 407, 490, 564, 646, 734, 818, 904, 991. |
| Cost of living | 59, 141, 210, 303, 387, 469, 544, 625, 714, 797, 883, 970. |
| Employment Exchange Statistics | 78, 160, 238, 322, 406, 488, 562, 644, 732, 816, 902, 989. |
| Employment in Cotton Mill Industry | 52, 134, 211, 295, 379, 461, 536, 617, 706, 789, 875, 962 |
| Employment in Factories | 51, 133, 210, 294, 378, 460, 535, 616, 705, 788, 874, 953 |
| Industrial Disputes in India | 55, 137, 215, 209, 383, 465, 540, 621, 710, 793, 879, 966 |
| Retail and Wholesale Prices | 73, 155, 233, 317, 401, 483, 557, 639, 727, 811, 897, 984 |
| Training Statistics | 79, 161, 230, 323, 406, 489, 563, 645, 733, 817, 903, 990 |
| Wages and Earnings | 53, 135, 213, 297, 381, 463, 538, 619, 708, 791, 877, 964 |
| TEXTILES— | |
| Bonus to Bombay Textile Workers—Awards of the Industrial Court and the Labour Appellate Tribunal | 429 |
| Textile Development Committee | 522 |
| Third Session of the I.L.O. Textiles Committee | 285 |
| TRADE UNIONS— | |
| British Trades Union Congress—Eighty-Second Session | 527 |
| Labour Organisation in Canada, 1949 | 626 |
| Madhya Bharat Trade Unions Regulations, 1950 | 184 |
| Registered Trade Unions in India, 1948-49 | 419 |
| Trade Union Finances in India, 1948-49 | 649 |
| Trade Union Law of the Peoples' Republic of China | 693 |
| Trade Unions in the United Kingdom—Membership and Finance in 1949 | 607 |
| Training of Labour Inspectors in Japan | 452 |
| Training Statistics | 79, 161, 239, 323, 406, 489, 563, 645, 733, 817, 903, 990 |
| TRAMWAYS— | |
| Labour Conditions in Tramways | 737 |
| TRAVANCORE-COCHIN— | |
| Labour Administration in Travancore-Cochin—Report for the Period 16th August 1949 to 31st March 1950 | 924 |
| Labour Administration in Travancore-Cochin—Report for the Year 1954 M.E. | 554 |
| Labour News (monthly) 34, 118, 197, 281, 369, 445, 521, 605, 684, 773, 853, 938 | |
| U | |
| UNEMPLOYMENT— | |
| A Review of Unemployment Figures—An I.L.O. Survey | 985 |
| UNITED KINGDOM— | |
| Agricultural Wages in England and Wales | 497 |
| British Trades Union Congress—Eighty-Second Session | 527 |
| Earnings of the U.K. Coal Miners, 1949 | 203 |
| Economy Survey of the United Kingdom for 1950 | 33 |
| Industrial Disputes in United Kingdom 1949 | 49 |
| Trade Unions in the United Kingdom—Membership and Finance in 1949 | 607 |
| Wage Incentive Schemes in Great Britain | 451 |
| Wages, Hours of Work, Retail Prices and Disputes in U.K. during 1950 | 693 |
| U.S.A.— | |
| American Labor in 1950, Review of Work Stoppages in U.S.A. during 1949 | 945 |
| UTTAR PRADESH— | |
| Employment of Seasonal Workers in U.P. Sugar Factories | 427 |
| Extension of certain Labour Laws to the Merged States of Banaras, Tehri Garhwal and Rampur in U.P. | 731 |
| Formation of Conciliation Boards, etc. in U.P. | 762 |

Pages

U—contd.

UTTAR PRADESH—contd.

Hosiery Industry in U.P. declared as Public Utility Service 671
 Labour Conditions in Road Transport in U.P.—Report of the Committee 261
 Labour Conditions in U.P. during 1950 921
 Labour News (monthly) 35, 118, 198, 282, 369, 446, 521, 605, 684, 773, 858, 938
 Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1950 264
 Uttar Pradesh Sugar and Power Alcohol Industries Labour, Welfare and Development Fund Bill, 1950 265
 Working of the Factories Act, 1948 during 1949 351

V

VINDHYA PRADESH—

Labour News (monthly) 684, 774, 858, 938
 Vindhya Pradesh Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1950 927

W

WAGES—

Agricultural Wages in England and Wales 697
 Agricultural Wages in Scotland 867
 Fair Wages Bill, 1950 181
 Formation of Advisory Committees under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 669
 Minimum Wages Act, 1948 105, 357, 427, 509, 592, 762, 928
 Minimum Wages Act, 1948—Formation of Advisory Board in Coorg 266
 Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1950 264
 Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1950 and 1951 182, 846
 Minimum Wages (Extension of Time) Ordinance, 1950 19
 Minimum Wages in the Cotton Mill Industry 54, 136, 214, 298, 382, 464, 539, 620, 709, 792, 878, 965
 Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951 669
 Payment of Wages Act, 1936 105, 357, 670
 Payment of Wages Act—Appeal from the Decision of the Authority under the Act 763
 Payment of Wages Act, 1936—Extended to all Mines other than Coal Mines 849
 Profit Sharing Bonus declared to be a Part of Wages—Decision of the Patna High Court 764
 State of Ajmer Minimum Wages Rules, 1950 20
 State of Delhi Minimum Wages Rules, 1950 264
 Travancore Payment of Wages Act, 1941 106

W—contd.

WAGES—contd.

Wage Incentive Schemes in Great Britain 451
 Wages, Hours of Work, Retail Prices and Disputes in U.K. during 1950 696
 Wages Paid to Factory Employees 53, 135, 297, 381, 463, 538, 619, 708, 791, 877, 964
 Wage Trends during the Quarter ending 31st March, 1950 90
 Wage Trends during the Quarter ending 30th June 1950 341
 Wage Trends during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1950 744

WALES—

Agricultural Wages in England and Wales 697

WEST BENGAL—

Bengal Shops and Establishments (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1950 265
 Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 671
 Decision in the Dispute between Messrs. Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd. and their Employee “Individual Dispute” is not an “Industrial Dispute”—Decision of the Calcutta High Court 596
 Labour News (monthly) 35, 119, 282, 369, 521, 838
 Public Utility Services in West Bengal, certain Industries declared as Standardisation of Methods of Collection of Prices—Report of the State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal 761
 West Bengal Factories (Exemption) Rules, 1951 757
 West Bengal Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1950 926
 West Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Rules, 1950 and 1951 183
 Woollen Textile Industry in India, Labour Conditions in 428, 848
 Workers of the Republic—By the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram 912
 Working of the Factories Act, 1948, during 1949 567
 Working of the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1034 and the Indian Dock Labourers Regulations, 1948, Report for the Year 1949 361
 Working of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 during 1949 844
 Working of the Rescue Stations Committee for Mines—Report for the Year 1949-50 664
 Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act 350
 Work Stoppages in U.S.A. during 1949 338

LABOUR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Report on an Enquiry into Conditions of Labour in—

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| DL. 108 | Bidi, Cigar & Cigarette Industries in India | .. | Rs. 1/12/- or 2s. 9d. |
| DL. 121 | Cotton Mills Industry in India | .. | Rs. 2/14/- or 4s. 9d. |
| DL. 107 | Dockyards in India .. | .. | Rs. 2/4/- or 3s. 9d |
| DL. 123 | Engineering and Minerals and Metal Industries in India | .. | Rs. 4/2/- or 6s. 6d. |
| DL. 100 | Gold Mining Industry in India .. | .. | Rs. 1/- or 1s. 6d. |
| DL. 120 | Jute Mills Industry in India .. | .. | Rs. 1/8/- or 3s. 3d. |
| DL. 119 | Labour employed in Ports .. | .. | Rs. 1/2/- or 1s. 9d. |
| DL. 92 | Manganese Mining Industry in India .. | .. | Annas -/10/- or 1s. |
| DL. 94 | Mineral Oil Industry in India .. | .. | Annas -/14/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 122 | Non-Gazetted Railway Services .. | .. | Rs. 3/- or 5s. 6d. |
| DL. 117 | Plantations in India .. | .. | Rs. 2/14/- or 4s. 9d. |
| DL. 115 | Principal Municipalities in India .. | .. | Annas -/14/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 95 | Silk Industry in India .. | .. | Annas -/14/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 91 | Woollen Textile Industry in India .. | .. | Annas -/14/- or 1s. 3d. |

Report on Labour Conditions in—

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| DL. 96 | Carpet Weaving | .. | Rs. 1/2/- or 1s. 9d |
| DL. 125 | Central Public Works Department .. | .. | Rs. 1/2/- or 1s. 9d. |
| DL. 124 | Chemical Industry | .. | Annas /14/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 105 | Coir Mats and Matting Industry .. | .. | Rs. 1/6/- or 2s. |
| DL. 114 | Cotton Ginning and Baling Industry .. | .. | Rs. 1/8/- or 2s. 3d. |
| DL. 97 | Glass Industry | .. | Rs. 1/4/- or 2s. |
| DL. 102 | Iron Ore Industry | .. | Annas /14/- or 1s. 3d. |
| DL. 104 | Mica Mining and Mica Manufacturing Industry .. | .. | Rs. 1/6/- or 2s. |
| DL. 106 | Potteries | .. | Rs. 1/4/- or 2s. |
| DL. 111 | Printing Presses | .. | Rs. 4/4/- or 6s. 9d. |
| DL. 116 | Rice Mills | .. | Rs. 1/4/- or 2s. |
| DL. 99 | Rickshaw Pullers | .. | Rs. 1/6/- or 2s. |
| DL. 101 | Shellac Industry | .. | Rs. 1/2/- or 1s. 9d. |
| DL. 113 | Tanneries and Leather Goods Factories .. | .. | Rs. 2/- or 3s. |
| DL. 112 | Tram and Bus Services .. | .. | Rs. 2/4/- or 3s. 9d |
| DL. 134 | MAIN REPORT | .. | Rs. 3/10/- or 5s. 9d |

NOTE.— Indentors requiring the above are requested to quote only the SYMBOL and not the title of the publication. Prices are inclusive of packing and Indian postage.

Copies available from :—

MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, Civil Lines, DELHI-2

BOOK DEPOT, 8, Hastings St., CALCUTTA.*

*[For local cash sale only.]